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ATLAS OF THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY

OF THE

HOLY LAND

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HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY

OF THE

HOLY LAND

DESIGNED AND EDITED BY

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TO

THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN

IN MEMORY OF

THESE HER SONS WHO IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY WERE
EMINENT IN SEMITIC SCHOLARSHIP AND THE EXPOSITION
OF THE LITERATURE AND HISTORY OF ISRAEL

Professor John Duncan, M.A., D.D.
Professor John Forbes, M.A., D.D., LL.D.
Professor Andrew Bruce Davidson, M.A., D.D., LL.D.
Professor William Robertson Smith, M.A., D.D., LL.D.
Professor William Gray Elmslie, M.A., D.D.
AND
The Reverend Peter Thomson, M.A.

PREFACE

As indicated in the preface to the first edition of *The Historical Geography of the Holy Land*, this Atlas was originally planned by Dr. Bartholomew and myself in 1894. But other literary works and the duties of my present office have prevented me from completing my share in it till now. The long delay has its advantages. We have been enabled to enlarge our first scheme, and the intervening twenty-one years of research and debate in both the history and the geography of Syria have not only added to but sifted the materials at our disposal.

The contents of an adequate Historical Atlas of any land must comprise at least the following five :—

1. Some representation of the world to which the land belongs. This should include the general features of that world, physical and political, and in particular should exhibit the kingdoms and empires between which the land was placed and by which its history and culture have been most deeply influenced, along with the delineation of the main lines of its traffic with these. All this we have endeavoured to give, for the era of Israel's history, in Part I of the Atlas, Maps 1–8, and in Part II, Map 9 ; and for the Christian era in Part IV, Maps 51–53A, 58 and 58A.

2. The general features of the physical and economic geography of the land itself, as well as the detailed representation on a large scale of its various provinces—including natural features, towns and villages, with their names at various periods, and the lines of communication between them. In this Atlas these are provided in Part II by the general Maps 10–14, and by the large-scale map of four miles to the inch, in eight sections, Maps 15–30.

3. A succession of maps of the political geography of the land, exhibiting its divisions, frontiers, and historical sites at various periods. For the era of the history of Israel, so frequently disturbed not only through the conquest of the land or of portions of it by foreign powers with the consequent alterations in its division and administration, but by the disruption of the Israelite kingdom itself and the oscillation of the frontier between the two resultant States, by Israel's revolutions against her oppressors, as well as by the rise and fall of petty "tyrants" and free cities within and around her proper territories, we have felt that not fewer than sixteen maps are necessary (Nos. 31–46), which, with plans of Jerusalem at successive periods (Nos. 47–50), compose Part III of the Atlas. For the longer but less varied Christian Era fewer maps suffice, and these are given in Part IV by Maps 54, 57, 59 and 60, on Palestine in the Fourth Century, at the time of the Crusades, and at the present day. We regret that we could not find room for maps to show the growth of the Roman power in Syria, including the addition of new provinces and the alteration of old ones.

4. Some illustrations of the conceptions of the land and of the world to which it belongs, prevalent at former periods of its history. Such will be found in Maps 6, "The World and its Races according to the Old Testament"; 54, "Palestine according to Eusebius"; 55 and 56, "Palestine after the Peutinger Tables," and "after Marinus Sanutus"—in fact, all for which we could find room.

5. A series of "Notes to the Maps," including a list of the ancient, or contemporary, and the modern, authorities for each ; and, in the case of the most of the historical maps, statements of the principal events in the periods to which they refer, with some explanations or arguments for the frontiers, lines of traffic, and historical sites which are delineated upon them. I have drawn up these notes so as to present an outline of the history of Syria and especially of Israel from the earliest times to the reign of the last Jewish monarch, Agrippa II. For Map 51, a summary of St. Paul's apostolic journeys is given, and for Maps 57 and 58 a chronological table of the Crusades.

The authorities cited in the notes form a sufficient guide for the student to the sources of all materials necessary for understanding the history and geography of each period. To these authorities I add here others dealing, more or less, with the whole subject of the sacred geography, none of which, however, covers so long a range of the history as this Atlas, or represents the land on so large a scale as Dr. Bartholomew's maps of four miles to an inch. I have consulted and found useful the following Atlases :—Dr. Theodor Menke's *Bibel Atlas*, 1868, and subsequent editions ; Dr. Wilhelm Sieglin's *Atlas Antiquus* (Gotha : J. Perthes, 1893 f.) ; the second edition of Dr. R. de Riess' *Atlas Scripturæ Sacræ* by Professor K. Rueckert (Freiburg i. Br., 1906) ; and, above all, Professor H. Guthe's *Bibel Atlas in* 20 *Haupt- und* 28 *Nebenkarten* (Leipzig : H. Wagner und E. Debes, 1911), which combines the artistic powers of the cartographers who publish it with the experience and judgment of the eminent Biblical geographer and historian, its editor, as well as the contributions of the geographical expert, Dr. Hans Fischer. Dr. Guthe's Atlas does not pursue the historical geography of Palestine beyond the time of St. Paul, except for a map of Palestine at the present day. Though it came into my hands when the most of the work for our Atlas was finished, and though I differ from many of the editor's conclusions, I have reason to be grateful for the materials which it offers to the historian and cartographer of the Holy Land. One of the most complete and compact aids to the student is *The Holy Land in Geography and History*, 2 vols., illustrated by 145 maps and plans, small but admirably clear and vivid, by Townsend MacCoun, A.M. (New York: Revell Co., N.D.). Of course, Reland's *Palaestina* (Utrecht, 1714), Dr. Edward Robinson's *Biblical Researches in Palestine, etc.* (Lond., 1841) and *Later Biblical Researches* (1856), Dean Stanley's *Sinai and Palestine* (1856), Dr. W. M. Thomson's *The Land and the Book* (1859), Dr. M. V. Guérin's *Description de la Palestine* (1868), Colonel Conder's *Tent Work in Palestine* (1878), and Dr. F. Buhl's *Geographie des Alten Palästina* (Freiburg i. B., 1896) are still indispensable books on the subject. Among recent works the student will find useful, in different directions, *The Development of Palestine Exploration*, by F. J. Bliss, Ph.D. (1906), *Canaan d'après l'Exploration Récente*, by Père H. Vincent (1907), and *Palestine and its Transformation*, by Ellsworth Huntington (1911). But the foundations of all the geography of the Holy Land are the Maps and Memoirs of the Palestine Exploration Fund, detailed in the notes on Maps 15–30.

In the task of reproducing the physical and political geography of Palestine in so many periods, from which very different amounts of historical and geographical material have come down to us, it is obvious that it is impossible to maintain throughout the same degree of accuracy. The coastlines of Western Asia have not been constant. Tyre, which is now joined to the mainland, was in ancient times an island, and it is well known that the heads of the Gulf of Suez and of the Persian Gulf were differently formed from what they are to-day. Political frontiers cannot be determined except approximately, especially where there were no distinct natural lines of demarcation. In such circumstances they oscillated from reign to reign, and even probably from year to year, as in the case of the border between Northern Israel and Judah, or in the cases of the suburban territories of the Decapolis and other free cities of Syria. It would be an even more precarious task to attempt to draw the exact frontiers of the Tribes of Israel (see Map 32). On the other hand, it is extremely probable that so strong a natural frontier in Moab as the valley of the Arnon was almost constantly a political frontier as well; and the historical evidence is in agreement with this conclusion.

The identification of ancient with modern place-names has greatly advanced towards certainty, since Robinson, with equal prudence and daring, showed us the way. For a quarter of a century this question has been the subject of prolonged and thorough discussion, the relative monographs having been innumerable. We have emerged from a period of indiscriminate identification into one of careful criticism of the identifications produced. We have therefore firmer grounds of confidence than were possible last century. Nevertheless that confidence must be still limited. Syria is a region in which place-names have always had a tendency to drift, and in which their tradition has passed through several languages. Therefore a number of the identifications presented on the maps of this Atlas are followed by marks of interrogation. The value of these queries is very various. In some cases they represent a great amount of probability, though short of certainty. In others they mean only that the identifications to which they are attached, though supported by some degree of evidence, are still, in my opinion, far from being proved.

GEORGE ADAM SMITH.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN, *March*, 1915.

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GENERAL INDEX.

NOTES TO MAPS, WITH EXPLANATORY BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. THE SEMITIC WORLD

Authorities—W. R. Smith, *Religion of the Semites* (Edin., 1889), Lect. I; D. G. Hogarth, *The Nearer East* (1902); H. Winckler, *Die Keilinschriften u. das A.T.* (3rd ed., Berl., 1903), pp. 1–112; with other authorities for Map 2; G. Rawlinson, *Hist. of Phœnicia,* with map of the Phœnician Colonies (1889). Cp. G. A. Smith, *H.G.H.L.*, ch. i., and, for the Semitic characteristics, *Early Poetry of Israel* (London, 1912), Lect. II.

Whether Arabia was the cradle of the Semitic race—the race to which Israel belonged (see further on, Map 6)—is uncertain; but that peninsula and the deserts obtruding from it upon Syria have been from time immemorial their breeding ground and proper home. Thence they spread, first into Mesopotamia (succeeding there before 4000 (?) B.C. the old Sumerian civilisation), Syria, and the Nile Valley; but the last was never theirs in the full sense in which the other two belonged to and were pervaded by them. Their ancient and more particular world lay within the natural boundaries of the Red Sea, the Levant, Mt. Taurus, the mountains of Armenia and Turkistan, the Persian Gulf, and the Indian Ocean. The mountains were the most formidable barriers. It is very doubtful how far, or for how long, Assyrian arms or influence broke across the Taurus (for instances, see Winckler, p. 77), or how far Asia Minor was penetrated by Aramæan influences. In ancient times Asia Minor and Armenia were Hittite, this influence penetrating S. to the Euphrates and Lebanon (see Map 2), but by the eighth century they were invaded by Indo-European peoples: Medes, Kimmerians, Kelts. Even Islam's conquest of Asia Minor was due not to Arabs but to Turks. Westward the Semitic advance followed two other directions: (*a*) through the Phœnicians, by the islands of the Mediterranean and the S. coast of Asia Minor (with extensions into the Ægean and even the Black Sea) to Greece, S. Italy, Sicily, Tunis, Morocco, and Spain; (*b*) through the Arabs, under Islam from Egypt along the N. coast of Africa to Spain. These were the limits of the later and wider Semitic world.

Kaphtor, Elissa, and Tharshish appear on the map in accordance with the older views; Kaphtor is more probably Crete than either the Egyptian Delta or the S. coast of Asia Minor (see *H.G.H.L.*, 135, 170 f., 198); for Elisha=Alasia or Cyprus, and Tharshish=Tarsus, see Ramsay, *Expositor*, 1906, 366 ff. In Palestine there should be added to the Phœnician colonies Laish, afterwards Dan, at the sources of Jordan (Jud. xviii. 27 ff.) and Dor, S. of Carmel (Scylax, *Periplus,* § 104), both Sidonian; and there was a Tyrian colony in Memphis (Herod., ii. 112), probably by favour of Pharaoh Neco.

2. WESTERN ASIA BEFORE 1400 B.C.

Authorities (*a*) for the Babylonian names—H. Winckler, *Die Thontafeln von Tell-el-Amarna* (Berlin, 1896), *Die Keilinschriften u. das A.T.*, 3rd ed. (with map, Berlin, 1903), pp. 176–184, &c.; L. W. King, "Assyria" and "Babylonia" in *E.B.* (1899); Hommel, *Geogr. u. Gesch. d. alten Orients*, i. (Munich, 1904), and "Assyria" and "Babylonia" in Hastings' *D.B.*: (*b*) for the Egyptian names—W. M. Müller, *Asien u. Europa, nach altägypt. Denkmälern* (Leipzig, 1893); H. G. Tomkins, *Records of the Past,* new series, v. 25 ff.; Budge, *Hist. of Egypt* (Lond., 1902), iv.; cp. also G. A. Smith, *Jerusalem,* ii. ch. i., with Plate XI: (*c*) for the Hittites, J. Garstang, *The Land of the Hittites* (Lond., 1910).

This map represents Egyptian supremacy over Syria for four centuries, from about 1600 B.C. The limit of Egyptian conquest was the Euphrates, and the line indicated thence to the south end of the Taurus. It was reached by Thutmosis III, *c.* 1500, and his successor, Amenhotep II, and their influence extended to Armenia. On the Tell-el-Amarna tablets, Amenhotep IV is recognised by the kings north of the Euphrates as lord, at least, of Palestine. Their kingdoms were three: Babylonia, under a Kassite dynasty; Assyria (Ashshur), her young rival, already strong enough to strike for independence; and Mitanni, of Hittite origin, on the left of the Euphrates, north of the Ḫabur, with probably power on the right of that river as well. Across the Taurus were the Khatti (so the Babylonians called them—Egyptian *Kheta,* Hebrew *Hittite*) pushing down, *c.* 1400, on Mitanni, and ultimately reaching the Lebanons by the time of Ramses III of Egypt. A monument of Sety I, of the same dynasty, was found in 1901 by G. A. Smith at Tell-esh-Shihab, thirty miles east of the Lake of Galilee, and Ashteroth-Karnaim and Edrei (Otraʿa) are given among the conquests of Thutmosis III. (See further Notes to Map 31.)

Suri was the Babylonian name for Asia Minor, as far at least as the Halys, but appears to have also crossed the Euphrates southward. It may be the origin of the Greek *Syria.* The Egyptian Naharin is the Biblical Aram-Naharaim.

Winckler has argued for the existence of an Arab kingdom, Muṣri or Muṣur, a name identical with the Semitic name for Egypt, and has been followed by some scholars both in Germany and in this country (notably Cheyne). It is not probable that two independent States should have confronted each other with the same name; and we must keep in mind that Egypt under the name Muṣr or Miṣr (Heb. Miṣraim) was not confined to Africa, but included the neighbouring fringe of Asia up to a line from the Gulf of ʿAkaba to Raphia, S. of Gaza, the region claimed by Winckler for his Arab Muṣri. The tribes in it, whether at any given time independent of Egypt or not, would bear her name (see *Jerus.*, ii. 155 ff.). On the map, therefore, Muṣri stands with a mark of interrogation.

3–4. EMPIRES OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

For the Egyptian Empire compare letterpress to Maps 2, 7, 8, 31; for the Babylonian, that to 1, 2; for the Persian, that to 37; for the Greek, that to 5, 38, 39; and for the Roman, that to 40–46 and 51–55.

5. WESTERN ASIA IN THE FOURTH TO THE SECOND CENTURIES B.C.

Authorities—Ancient: The historians of Alexander the Great's expedition; parts of Diodorus Siculus, Polybius, and Appian; the Books of the Maccabees; Josephus, xi *Antt.*, viii.–xii. 5; Reinach, *Textes d'Auteurs Grecs et Romains relatifs au Judaïsme* (1895). Modern: Mahaffy, *Greek Life from Alexander, etc.* (1887); *Greek World under Roman Sway* (1890); *Empire of Ptolemies* (1895); Hölscher, *Pal. in der Pers. u. Hellenistischen Zeit* (1903); Schlatter, *Gesch. Israels von Alex. dem Gr., etc.* (2nd ed., 1906); E. Bevan, *The House of Seleucus;* G. A. Smith, *Jerusalem*, ii. ch. xv. ff.

The principal dates are these: 333, Alexander crosses the Hellespont, defeats the Persians on the Granicus, and overthrows Darius at Issus; 332, destroys Tyre; 331, founds Alexandria, and again overthrows Darius at Arbela, and reaches Babylon and Persepolis; 326, crosses the Indus; 325, returns to Persia; and 323, dies at Babylon. In 323 his Eastern Empire was divided among Perdiccas at Babylon, Antigonus in "Asia," and Ptolemy, son of Lagus, in Egypt. Palestine was the subject of a varying contest between the Seleucids and Ptolemies from 321 to 198, when Antiochus III, the Great, defeated Ptolemy V at Paneion, took Sidon and Samaria, and was welcomed by the Jews to Jerusalem. (See also Map 4.)

6. THE WORLD AND ITS RACES ACCORDING TO THE OLD TESTAMENT

Authorities—Ancient: Gen. x., xxii. 20–24, xxv. 12–18; with 1 Chron. i. 4–23 (a repetition of the table in Gen. x., with textual variations and some omissions); Jer. li. 27 f.; Ezek. xxvii., xxxviii. 1–13 xxxix. 1, 6, and other texts in the Prophets, Daniel, and Esther; also references to several of the peoples mentioned in these Scriptures in the Assyrian inscriptions of Tiglath Pileser I, Shalmaneser II, Sargon, Sennacherib, Esarhaddon, and Ashurbanipal; cp. other references in Herodotus. Modern: Commentaries on Genesis, especially A. Dillmann's (6th ed., Leipzig, 1892); H. Gunkel's (2nd ed., Gött., 1902); J. Skinner's, *Intern. Crit. Comm.* (Edin., 1910); H. E. Ryle's, *Camb. Bible for Schools* (1914); Wellhausen, *Comp. des Hexateuch* (Berlin, 1835); Fried. Delitzsch, *Wo lag das Paradies?* (Leipzig, 1881); W. M. Müller, *Asien u. Europa nach altägyptischen Denkmälern* (Leipzig, 1893); H. Winckler, in *Die Keilinschriften u. das A.T.* (3rd ed., 1903); cp. Fr. Brown, art. "Geography," in vol. ii. of *E.B.* (1901), with maps illustrating the extent of Hebrew geography at four different periods.

The table of peoples and races in Gen. x. is a compilation from two (Wellhausen, *Comp.*, 6 ff.; Skinner, *Gen.*, 188), possibly from three (Gunkel, 74 f.), sources of different dates. The two which are clear, as well from their different styles as from the double introduction to Shem (verses 21, 22) and the discrepancies as to Havilah and Sheba (Saba), have been discriminated as follows:

(*a*) The Jahwist (Yahwist) Document, known as J, of date probably about 800 b.c.: verses 1*b* (?), 8–12, 13 f., 15–19, 21, 25–30; with which must be taken Gen. xxii. 20–24.

(*b*) The Priestly Document, known as P, of the sixth or fifth century b.c., but, like the other, drawn, from far earlier elements: verses 1*a*, 2–5, 6 f., 20, 22 f., 31, 32; with which must be taken Gen. xxv. 12–18, and the references to peoples in Jeremiah, Ezekiel, etc.

For other details of this analysis, see Wellhausen and Skinner, and for the further analysis of J, see Gunkel, as above.

These lists comprise the peoples of the world known to Israel (with the exceptions of some of their neighbours, the mention of whom comes naturally later) at the periods of the documents to which they belong. P's list, as might be expected, has a far wider horizon than that of the earlier J. For while J extends only from the Hittites (in Syria) and Phœnicians on the N. to Egypt and S. Arabia on the S., and from Crete on the W. to Babylonia on the E., P adds Asia Minor, Armenia, Media, Elam, Nubia, and the Mediterranean coasts and islands as far as the Straits of Gibraltar.

Both tables arrange the peoples in three divisions, and derive them from the same three sons of Noah. The principle of the arrangement is less clear than the exceptions which both tables exhibit to every possible principle. In the ancient world derivation from a common ancestor covered more than blood relationship. It included political relations, and may sometimes have been suggested merely by neighbourhood. We cannot preclude the possibility of genuine traditions of racial affinity as affecting the classification; but, on the other hand, the arrangement of both tables undoubtedly crosses and cuts through affinities both in language and blood. That J calls Heth (Hittite) the son of Canaan and younger brother of Ṣidon can be justified by community neither of language nor of culture nor of blood, but must reflect some political tradition, or more probably a geographical fact. Most of the sons of Shem in P, and all in J, had the same group of languages, hence now called Shemitic or Semitic; but Elam, assigned to Shem by P, did not, while Canaan and Kush, assigned to Ham by P, were Semitic both by blood and language. Again, many of what we call the Indo-European peoples are included among the sons of Japhet, but so is Cyprus = Chittim, the population of which was at least as Phœnician (Semitic) as anything else.

On the whole, a geographical principle appears most to justify the arrangement, and this is especially true of P. Japhet covers the northern peoples, Ham the southern, Shem a middle zone, but only to the E. The exception to this is Canaan, and it is probably a reflection either of political conditions in the compiler's own time, or of an earlier date, when we know that the coast of Palestine was subject to Egypt. (See Map 2.) Lud (see below) is capable of another explanation than that it refers to the Lydians in Asia Minor.

For the individual names the student is referred to the commentaries, especially Skinner's and Ryle's, which give the latest data and theories. But the following need notes here: *Magog* is very uncertain—it covers probably a number of the northern peoples, separately mentioned; *Arphaksad* is perhaps a textual corruption for *Arphah,* or *Arpak,* and *Kesed* (=Chaldæa); *Dodanim* should be *Rodanim* as in the LXX and Sam. texts, and in 1 Chron. i. 7; *Lud* can hardly be the Lydians of Asia Minor, much more probably is it the name of a people above *Mash, i.e.* N. of Mt. Masius; *Javan* (*Yawan*) is without doubt the Greek *IaFων*, and in the *O.T.* the name for the Greeks, Assyr. *Yavanu;* with *Havilah* (*Hawilah*) cp. *Ha'il* in Central Arabia.

7 and 8. EGYPT AND SINAI PENINSULA

Authorities—Ancient: The relevant parts of the Old Testament and the Greek geographers, with C. Müller's *Tabulæ in Geographos Græcos Minores* (Paris, Firmin-Didot, 1882), especially v., vi., xi. Modern: E. Robinson, *Biblical Researches,* i.; E. H. Palmer, *The Desert of the Exodus* (Camb., 1871); H. Clay Trumbull, *Kadesh-Barnea* (New York, 1884); W. M. Müller, *Asien und Europa;* A. Musil, *Arabia Petræa,* ii. *Edom* (with maps); *Enc. Bibl.,* artt. "Egypt," "Negeb," and "Trade and Commerce," §§ 28–33; Pal. Expl. Fund new *Map of "The Desert of the Wanderings."* The Editors desire to express their obligation to Mr. Francis L. Griffith for advice as to the spelling of some of the ancient Egyptian names.

Corrections:—G 5, for *'Ain Hawârah* read *'Ain Ḥawârah.*
L 4, for *Ma' Ṛadjan* (Musil's transliteration) read *Ma' Ghadyan.*

9. ANCIENT TRADE ROUTES TO PALESTINE

Authorities—Ancient (including those on the nature and objects of ancient trade with Palestine): Old Testament, Gen. x. (with related passages cited in notes to Map 6), passages in Gen. on the journeys of the Patriarchs, passages in Exod., Num., and Deut. on the journeys of the Israelites, passages in 1 Kings on the foreign trade of Solomon and other kings, Ezek. xxvii., etc.; New Testament, the Bk. of Acts; cp. passages in Josephus, *Antt.* and *Wars,* on the journeys of Herod and others; inscriptions of Babylonian, Assyrian, and Egyptian kings referring to trade; Aramæan and Himyaritic inscriptions in the *Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum;* various Greek *Periploi,* or coasting-voyages in the *Geographi Græci Minores,* ed. by C. Müller (Paris, 1882, etc.)—for detailed references to all the above, see *Enc. Bibl.,* art. "Trade and Commerce" (cited below); Pomponius Mela, *De Situ Orbis* (ed. Gronovii, Leyden, 1722); Strabo, *Geographica,* bks. iii.–xvii. (edd. Paris, 1815, and Berlin, by G. Kramer, 1852); Pliny, *Naturalis Historia,* bks. iii.–vi. and other passages (Delphin ed., 1685); Ptolemy, *Geographicæ Libri Octo* (the Cologne ed., with maps by Mercator, 1584); Parthey and Pinder's ed. of the *Itineraria* (see further the notes on Map 55). Modern: Bergier, *Histoire des Grands Chemins de l'Empire Romain* (ed. 1728); A. Sprenger, *Die alte Geographie Arabiens* (Bern, 1875); Götz, *Die Verkehrswege im Dienste des Welthandels* (Stuttgart, 1888); H. F. Tozer, *Hist. of Ancient Geography* (Camb., 1897); E. Speck, *Handelsgeschichte des Altertums* (Leipzig, 1900), vol. i. "Eastern Peoples," vol. ii. "The Greeks," vol. iii. "Carthaginians, Etruscans, and Romans"; W. M. Ramsay, *Historical Geography of Asia Minor* and other works; C. A. J. Skeel, *Travel in the First Century after Christ* (Camb., 1901); D. G. Hogarth, *The Nearer East* (London, 1902); and the following articles in *Enc. Bibl.,* "Trade and Commerce," by G. A. Smith; "Palestine," § 20, by A. Socin; Hastings' *D.B. Extra Vol.,* "Roads and Travel in the O.T." by Frants Buhl, and "In the N.T." by W. M. Ramsay. See further, Maps 11–12.

10. MODERN PALESTINE—ECONOMIC

Authorities.—H. J. Van Lennep, *Bible Lands, their Modern Customs, etc.* (Lond., 1875), Pt. I, chs. i.–viii., Pt. II, ch. xii.; Post, *P.E.F.Q.,* 1891, 110 ff.; Ph. J. Baldensperger, papers on "The Immovable East" in *P.E.F.Q.* for 1903 and following years—the industries are treated in 1903–4, the agriculture 1904, 128 ff., 1906, 192 ff., 1907, 10 ff., 269, 1908, 290 ff.; C. T. Wilson, *Peasant Life in the Holy Land* (Lond., 1906), chs. ix.–xiii.; G. A. Smith, *H.G.H.L.* (*passim*), *Jerusalem,* vol. i., bk. ii., *The Economics,* chs. iv., v., with the many authorities cited there; D. G. Hogarth, *The Nearer East,* ch. xii.; Baedeker's *Palestine, etc.* (5th ed., 1912), pp. lii–lvi; Meyer's *Reisehandbuch: Palästina u. Syrien* (4th ed., 1904), pp. 38–64, 56 f.; Hope W. Hogg, art. "Agriculture" in *E.B.*; V. Schwöbel, "Die Verkehrswege Ansiedlungen Galiläas" in *Z.D.P.V.,* xxvii., 1 ff.; T. Cana'an, "Der Kalendar des palästinesch Fellachen," *Z.D.P.V.,* xxxvi., 266 ff. On bee-culture, W. Baldensperger, *Bienen u. Bienenzucht Palästina* (not seen). On the Jewish Colonies see papers in *Z.D.P.V.,* xvi. 193 ff., xvii. 301 f., x 235 ff., xxxv. 161 ff. On the ancient agriculture see H. W. Hogg as cited above, and H. Vogels *Die Landwirtschaft in Palästina zur Zeit der Mischna* (189–?; not seen).

Compare Map 14. As on that Map, the various colours on this can be regarded only as approximately true. Recently agriculture and the planting of trees have been developed (it is reported) about Beersheba, and patches of wheat and barley have always been grown by Arabs to the south about several of the scattered settlements and wells. In the Byzantine period the Negeb was much more extensively cultivated. On the E., again, there is some cultivation, on the Jebel Ḥauran, and even at spots within the Lejá. Though Ḥauran N. of the Yarmuk has been slightly coloured for olives, the plantations of these are few and far between on the volcanic soil of that region. The olive flourishes best on the limestone of the W. and E. ranges, though its cultivation in Moab, once widespread, nearly disappeared owing to political causes, and is only now beginning to develop again. The berries of trees grown in alluvial soils, though larger, are said to produce less oil than those grown on limestone. The best wheat is from Moab, Ḥauran, and S. of Nablûs. The restoration of the culture of the vine, prosecuted since the Moslem invasion by hardly more than a few scattered Christian communities, has been much developed of late by German (on Carmel and at Sarona) and Jewish colonists, and in the Lebanon and the Beḳaʿ by French companies and others. The *Kali* or *Kilu* (hence our "alkali") is a desert plant, collected in great masses on the steppes E. of Moab, Gilead, and the Anti-Lebanon, the potash ashes of which are carried to the soap factories of Gaza, Nablûs, and other towns (*Jerus.*, i. 320; see also Musil, *Moab*, 131, 147 *n.*, with references). The salt of the Dead Sea coasts is coarse, and much mixed with earth; a finer kind comes from the salt-pans of the Wâdy Sirḥan, on the way to the oasis of El-Jof in Arabia (*Jerus.*, i. 319; Von Oppenheim, *V. Mittelmeer z. Pers. Golf*, i. 318, on the salt marshes at Palmyra; Musil, *Ethn. Bericht*, 146 f.). On the curing of fish see *Jerus.*, i. 317. On economic wood and metals see *Jerus.*, i. 305, 327 ff.

The manufactures are chiefly these:—soap from olive-oil and *kali* (Nablûs, Gaza, etc.); tanned hides; cotton and silk (Beyrout, Damascus, and parts of the Lebanons); cotton and wool (some of the Jewish colonies); wood and metal furnishings (Damascus); articles for pilgrims (Jerusalem, Bethlehem, etc.); water-skins (Hebron); pottery, in the suburbs of many large and small towns (especially Jerusalem, Ramleh, Lydda, and Gaza); milling (mostly still domestic, but also commercial, on the streams of the Maritime Plain, Esdraelon, and E. Palestine). See *Jerus.*, i. 325 f.

The names on this Map in large capitals—*e.g.* EL BELKA—are those of the present political divisions of the country, for which see Map 59.

11–12. PALESTINE—OROGRAPHICAL

General Map showing Roads and Communications

Authorities.—These will be found cited in the *Enc. Bibl.* art. "Trade and Commerce," by G. A. Smith, §§ 34–40, and in Hastings' *D.B. Extra Volume*, "Roads and Travel in O.T." by Frants Buhl, and "in N.T." by W. M. Ramsay. Consult also authorities cited in notes on Map 9, especially V. Schwöbel, "Die Verkehrswege, etc., Galiläas," in *Z.D.P.V.*, xxvii. 1 ff. Additional:—*Z.D.P.V.*, Report on the Literatur der Verkehrsgeographie Pal., by H. Fischer; G. Dalman, "Die Stadt Samaria u. ihre Verkehrswege," in the *Palästinajahrbuch* (2nd year).

13. GEOLOGY OF PALESTINE

Authorities.—Edward Hull, *Memoir on the Physical Geology and Geography of Arabia, Petræa, Palestine, and Adjoining Districts* (Pal. Expl. Fund, 1888); also in *P.E.F.Q.*, 1896, pp. 271–3; M. Blanckenhorn, "Kurzer Abriss der Geologie Palästinas," in *Z.D.P.V.*, xxxv. 113 ff., with map; "Entstehung u. Geschichte des Totes Meers," *Z.D.P.V.*, xix. 1–64; "Geologie der näheren Umgebung von Jerusalem," *Z.D.P.V.*, xxviii. 75 ff.; T. G. Bonney, "The Kishon and Jordan Valleys," in *Geol. Magaz.*, 1904, pp. 575–582. Cp. G. A. Smith, *Jerusalem*, vol. i., chs. iii., iv., with authorities cited there.

14. VEGETATION

On this map the distinctions of colour are only approximately correct. In addition to the districts depicted as cultivable, there are many other small portions of the surface of Palestine which are cultivable, especially round villages and townships. For instance, in the Lebanon (and to a less extent in Anti-Lebanon) many narrow shelves and hollows are carefully cultivated as vineyards, mulberry groves, gardens of vegetables, and even small fields of grain. The same is true (except for the mulberries) of parts of Gilead. Probably Moab, and certainly the Negeb, south of Judæa, were much more extensively ultivated in ancient times than now.

For a concise and adequate sketch of the vegetation of Syria, see Baedeker's *Palestine and Syria*, x. ff.; and on the natural resources and necessary imports of Judæa, see G. A. Smith's *Jerusalem*, vol. i., ii. ch. iv. f.

15–30. PALESTINE ON THE SCALE OF ¼-INCH TO THE MILE IN SECTIONS

These eight sections (sixteen maps) cover the whole land from about 37 miles N. of Dan to 17 miles S. of Beer-sheba, and from the Mediterranean to the Arabian Desert. They are based (1) for W. Palestine, on the Pal. Exploration Fund's great *Map of Western Palestine* (scale, 1 inch to the mile; in 26 sheets, with 3 vols. *Memoirs* and one of *Name Lists* and one of *Index*), the foundation of all the modern cartography of Palestine; (2) for Moab, on R. Brünnow's *Karte der südl. Belkâ, Moab u. Edom, in 3 Blatt,* and *Übersichtskarte des Ostjordanlandes,* in vol. i. of Brünnow's and von Domaszewski's *Die Provincia Arabia* (Strasburg, 1904); and A. Musil's *Karte von Arabia Petræa nach eigenen Aufnahmen* (Vienna, 1907, with the author's *Moab, topogr. Reisebericht,* being vol. i. of his *Arabia Petræa* of the same date); (3) for N. Moab and Ammon, on Conder's and Mantell's map in the Pal. Expl. Fund's Survey of *Eastern Palestine, Memoirs,* vol. i. (1889); (4) for Gilead (from the Jabbok northwards) and Ḥauran, on G. Schumacher's. *Karte des Ostjordanlandes,* published by the Deutscher Verein zur Erforschung Palästinas (1908 onwards). For the Lebanon and Ḥauran, the following have been consulted: R. Huber, *Carte de la Province du Liban* (Cairo, 1905), and the maps in von Oppenheim's *Vom Mittelmeer zum Persischen Golf.* In addition, frequent reference has been made by the editor to the ⅜-inch scale maps of the Pal. Expl. Fund (Nos. 2–5), to the *Raised Map of Palestine,* on the same scale, by G. Armstrong, and to the *Map of W. Palestine, showing Water Basins in Colour.*

In W. Palestine the heights have been taken from the large and other maps of the Pal. Expl. Fund up to the N. limit of the former, and in E. Palestine, from Schumacher's map so far as it extends. Elsewhere they have been calculated from a comparison of the various maps given above and of other travellers. On the E. of Anti-Lebanon, and generally on the extreme E. of the Trans-Jordan region, they must be reckoned as only approximate.

The spelling of the modern names (in hairline italics) has been carefully revised on the basis of the Pal. Explor. Fund *Name Lists,* collected by Conder and Kitchener, and transliterated and explained by Palmer (1881), with consultation of H. C. Stewardson's *Index to the Arabic and English Name Lists* in *A General Index* to the P.E.F. Memoirs (1888). All these have been considered in the light of Socin's criticisms in the *Expositor,* 1885, p. 256, and of his paper in the *Z.D.P.V.,* xxii. 18–64, "Liste Arabischer Orts-appelativa." Cp. Schick's and Benzinger's Lists of Names in the nearer and farther environs of Jerusalem, *Z.D.P.V.,* xviii. 149–172, xix. 145–220, and many articles in the *P.E.F.Q., Z.D.P.V.,* and *Revue Biblique.* The following equivalents have been used for those letters in the Arabic alphabet, the transliteration of which requires explanation:

Arabic.		English.
'Elif	(ا)	' Only expressed when medial
Tā	(ت)	*t*
Ṭā	(ث)	*th*
Gim	(ج)	*j*
Ḥā	(ح)	*ḥ*
H̱ā	(خ)	*kh* (but in a few cases *ẖ*)
Dāl	(د)	*d*
D̲āl	(ذ)	*dh* (but sometimes *ḍ*)
Ṣād	(ص)	*ṣ*
Ḍād	(ض)	*ḍ* (except in *Arḍ*)

Arabic.		English.
Ṭā	(ط)	*ṭ*
Ẓā	(ظ)	*dh* (sometimes *ẓ*)
'Ain	(ع)	'
Ghain	(غ)	*gh* (in one or two cases *ṛ*)
Ḳāf	(ق)	*ḳ*
Kāf	(ك)	*k*
Hā	(ه)	*h* (not always expressed when final)
Waw	(و)	*w* (but in a few cases *v*)
Yā	(ى)	*y* or *i*

The above table shows that the transliteration of the modern Arabic place-names is not absolutely consistent. This is due to the fact that the Editor's work of transliteration has extended over some years, during which his views regarding it were altered. Nor did he think it necessary to indicate the exact force of a letter in such common cases as *Ard,* which should read throughout *'Arḍ.* The student must also keep in mind that not only does the vocalisation of many names differ from mouth to mouth in the same neighbourhood, but that even the grouping of the consonants varies, as, for example, in the well-known case of *Mukēs,* which varies from *Mkēs* to *'Ŭmkēs* (the prosthetic *'elif* being prefixed by some and omitted by others). The points have not always been placed under ḥ, ṣ, ḍ, ṭ, and ḳ: some of these omissions are corrected below, others in the Index.

All the names other than the present Arabic ones, Biblical as well as post-Biblical down to the times of the Crusades, are given on the maps in strong letters. The identifications proposed may seem too lavish, but the Editor has deemed it right to mark even some which are uncertain, accompanying them with a query, and to omit only such as seem quite unfounded. In the case both of these and of those which are without a mark of query it must be kept in mind that they do not imply, nor even always suggest, that the very site to which the modern name is attached was also that which owned the corresponding or even the equivalent Arabic name. Place-names in Palestine have tended to drift from their original site, sometimes to a short, and sometimes to a long distance.

These maps should be used to expand and to check the information in the historical Maps, 31–48, 54, 59, 60.

Some corrections and additions have to be made to the various sections as follows:

Section
I. (Maps 15, 16), B 4, read *Khan el Ḳasimiyeh.*
C 2, for *Maksaba* read *Maḳṡaba.*
C 5, for *Kuseibeh* read *Ḳuṣeibeh.*
D 4, for *Belat* read *Belāt.*
D 6, delete *Waters of Merom ? ?.*
E, 2 and 3, for *Nahr Litany* read *Nahr el Lītāny.*
E 6, for *el Umm Gheiyar* read *Umm el-Gheiyar.*
II. (Maps 17, 18), C 1, for *Reyak* read *Reyāḳ.*
D 4, for *Nahr ’Awaj* read *Nahr ’A‘waj.*
F 5, for *Match* read *Matkh.*
III. (Maps 19, 20), A 5, Aphek ?. See letterpress on Maps 33, 35.
C 3, for *Roma* read *Ruma.*
C 4, Megiddo. Since Schumacher's excavations, 1903 ff., it is probable that the ancient Megiddo lay not at the present el-Lejjun, as hitherto believed, for only Roman, Byzantine, and later remains have been discovered there, but a little farther N.E., on the same continuous field of ruins, at Tell-el-Mutesellim.
For *T‘annuk* read *T‘annak.*
D 3, On Betsaanim see *H.G.H.L.*, 395–6, also Masterman, *Studies in Galilee*, 8.
E 1, delete *Waters of Merom ? ?.*
F 4, Aphek ? ?, hardly a Biblical Aphek, is the Apheka of the *Onomastikon*, a village in the time of Eusebius, near Hippos.
IV. (Maps 21, 22), B 3, On Aphek ? see Notes to Section III; cp. Notes to Maps 38–42.
W. Gled sta.: so the name is pronounced, but the proper spelling is W. Ḳled.
D 2, for *Obtea* read *Obte‘a.*
D 3, delete hyphen in *Ra-fat.*
D 4, Ramath ? the most probable site of Ramoth Gilead (see letterpress on Map 35).
E 3, for [*W. el*] *Ḳunawat* read *Ḳanawāt.*
E 4, delete *Obtaa.*
F 4, for [*W. ez-*] *Zedi* read *Zeidy.*
G 4, for [*Wady Abu*] *Hamaka* read *Ḥamaḳa.*
V. (Maps 23, 24), on the three Gilgals on this map, C 3, E 2, E 3, see Maps 33–36.
B 3, for [Tell er-] *Rekkeit* read *Reḳḳeit.*
C 3, enter Aphek above *Mejdel-Yaba*, and see Notes to Map 33.
D 5, on Kirjath (?) (Kiriath) and Kirjath-Jearim, see Notes on Map 23.
For [*W. es*] *Sikkeh* read *Sikheh.*
D 6, for *Beit-sur* read *Beit-Ṣur.*
E 2, read *en-Naḳurah.*
E 4, read (*Ṣurdah*).
E 5, for *Aziriyeh* read *el-Aẓiriyeh.*
For *Shafat* read *Sha’fāṭ.*
VI. (Maps 25, 26), A 2, read *W. Abu Ḳaslan* and *en-Naḳurah.*
A 4, for *Baithommer* read *Baithomme.*
C 4, for [*W. er*] *Hetem* read *Retem.*
E 4, for [*W.*] *Gawa* read *Jawa.*
F 2, above *Riḥab* read Beth-Rehob ? (see Notes on Map 34).
F 4, for [*Ras el*] *Merkeb* read *Merḳeb.*
VII. (Maps 27, 28), A 2, for *esh-Shweihi* read *esh-Shweiḥi.*
B 1, for [*W.*] *Kemas* read *Ḳemaṣ.*
E 1, for *Beit-sur* read *Beit-Ṣur.*
E 2, on Horeshah, Oresa, see Notes to Map 34; for *er Rahiyeh* read *er Raḥiyeh.*
VIII. (Maps 29, 30), B C 1, &c. To the names applied to the Dead Sea, add those given on Maps 33–46.
C 1, for [*W. el*] *Meshaobeh* read *Meshabbeh.*
C 2, read *Seil ‘Aṭṭun, Seil Sḳara, Sweiḳet,* and *el Mashneḳeh.*
C 4, read *Seil el Ḥadite.*
D 1, for *Mhayyet* read *Mkhayyeṭ;* read also *el-Maṣlubiyeh;* and *el-Mushaḳḳat.*
Medeba—the various forms of this name are:—Heb., Mêdĕba; Moabite, Mĕhēdeba; Arabic, Mâdabā; Greek, *Μαιδαβα, Μεδαβα, Μηδαβα*; Latin, Medaba.
D 2, for *M‘eyt* read *M‘eyṭ.*
D 3, for *el-Matluta* read *el-Mathlutha;* for *Mis‘ar* read *Miṣ‘ar.*
D 3, *‘Ajam* is probably *the city in the midst of the valley*, on which see Notes to Map 34.
D 4 and 5. The watershed between the Wady Kerak and its tributaries and the tributaries of the Wady es-Sultani (continued as the W. Mheirer and the Seil-el-Mojib), ignored by previous maps of Moab, has been established by the observations of Musil and Brünnow. On the Roman road between Kerak and Mādaba, see, besides Conder, Brünnow, and Musil as above, G. A. Smith, *P.E.F.Q.*, 1904, 367 ff., 1905, 39 ff.; also on other Biblical sites in Moab, *Expositor*, July–August, 1908 (reviewing Musil), and on Deut., chs. ii., iii. in *The Cambridge Bible for Schools.*

Section.

VIII. (Maps 29, 30) (*continued*)—D 5, read *el Meḥna.*
D 6, read *esh-Shḳera.*
E 1, read *eṭ-Ṭunaib* and (*es-Samiḳ*).
E 1, read *el-Mu'aḳḳar.*

31. PALESTINE BEFORE THE COMING OF ISRAEL. 1500 to 1250 B.C.

Authorities.—Ancient: The Babylonian Monuments and Egyptian Monuments of the Period; the Tell-el-Amarna Tablets, *c.* 1400 B.C.; the Israelite traditions from the period, and the archæological references in the Hexateuch. Modern: Ed. Meyer, *Geschichte des Alterthums* (1885); W. M. Müller, *Asien und Europa* (1893), especially chs. 8–18; A. H. Sayce, *Patriarchal Palestine* (1895), and other works; H. Winckler in 3rd ed. of Schrader's *Die Keilinschriften und das A.T.* (1903); "Canaan," and other articles in *Encyclopædia Biblica;* M'Curdy, *History, Prophecy, and the Monuments* (London, 1894).

The difficulty of the geographical data of this period is due not to their meagreness, but to the fact that the races then appearing in Palestine were numerous and in constant movement; and that the names for them were not used in the O.T. nor elsewhere in any exact tense. The period is one of Egyptian influence. About 1500 Thutmosis (Dḥutmes) III conquered Syria up to the Euphrates; but under Amenhotep IV Egyptian sovereignty ceased to be effective. Sety I (*c.* 1350) reconquered the country as far north as Beirut, pushing his arms also east of the Jordan: see on Map 2. Ramses II (1340–1273) had to subdue the maritime plain, Ephraim and Galilee, and fought Hittites at Ḳadesh on the Orontes. But before 1200 all Syria had passed from the power of Egypt.

The name Kana'an (also Kna', Eg. Kenaḫḫi) was first applied to the maritime plain from Gaza to the north limit of the Phœnician territories, but was extended over the mountains. The possession of the valley between the Lebanon and of the Anti-Lebanon by the Amurru or Amorites is well established. The Babylonians extended their name over the whole of west Palestine; and it is probable that as Egyptian authority relaxed the Amorites pushed southwards on both sides of the Jordan. Israelite traditions place two Amorite kingdoms in Bashan, and in Moab north of the Arnon; and call the south end of the west range Mount of the Amorites; while the E Document of the Pentateuch and Amos entitle all tribes conquered by Israel Amorites, just as the J Document calls them Canaanites. The Hittites by 1300 were on the upper Orontes; but already in 1400 (according to the Amarna Tablets), groups of them were acting effectively in Palestine proper; and some scholars hold that they penetrated to Hebron, where they are placed by the P Document. But this may be as general a use of the name as that of Amorites by E and of Canaanites by J.

There is evidence for Hivites on Hermon: in the Old Testament they are mentioned with Amorites. Yet it is possible that Hivite, like Perizzite, refers not to an ethnic or geographical distinction so much as to a definite state of society. We have no evidence for the position of Perizzites or Girgashites.

In the Amarna Tablets, the Ḫabiri (a name identical with Hebrews) and Shuti, nomadic tribes, roved through the land.

It is uncertain whether the Philistines were yet settled in their territories: their advent seems nearly contemporaneous with that of Israel. Similarly Aram.

The forms of names of towns added to their Biblical forms, are those given on the Amarna Tablets.

32. PALESTINE.—PERIOD OF ISRAEL'S SETTLEMENT AND OF THE JUDGES. BEFORE 1050 B.C.

Authorities.—Ancient: Gen. xxxviii., xlix.; Num. xxi. ff.; Deut. ii. f., xxxiii.; Josh.; Jud.; 1 Sam. i.–viii. Modern: Commentaries on these Scriptures, especially Moore's and Budde's on Judges; the articles on the Tribes of Israel in *Enc. Bibl.;* Stade, *Gesch. des Volkes Israel,* 2es Buch; Guthe, *Gesch. des Volkes Israel,* §§ 11–19; H. P. Smith, *O.T. Hist.,* ch. vi.; *H.G.H.L.,* chs. xvi.–xix., xxvi. f.; Winckler's ed. of *Die Keilinschriften u. das A.T.;* A. Musil's *Moab; Expositor,* July–Dec. 1908, pp. 1, 131; *Rev. Bibl.,* 1910, "Les Pays Bibliques et l'Assyrie."

This map gives approximately the disposition of the Tribes of Israel, reflected in the Song of Deborah (*circa* 1100 B.C.), with qualifications from the other sources.

The centre is Ephraim (a place-name, with a frequent geographical termination, and probably meaning "fertile" region; then the name of a tribe, and in the prophets the name of the N. Kingdom) or Mount Ephraim, the designation of the W. Range from Esdraelon as far S. at least as Bethel (Jud. iii. 27, iv. 5; *cf.* Jer. xxxi. 4–6; Josephus, v *Antt.,* i. 22). It was held by the tribe of Joseph, with two branches, Ephraim and Manasseh or Machir (Jud. v. 14), between which no demarcation is possible. No document of the period, nor the older forms of the history, JE, say anything of the extension of Manasseh E. of Jordan, but this is stated in Deut., and effect is given to it on the map. The particular sites marked (with or without a query), explain themselves; the city Ephraim, 2 Sam. xiii. 23 (*cf.* John xi. 54; Josephus, IV *B.J.,* ix. 9; Jerome, *O.S.,* "Efrem") is usually identified with Eṭ-Ṭaiyibeh; but some hold the name for a mistaken spelling of 'Ephr-aim or 'Ephr-on (with initial *'ayin*), and compare the 'Ophr-ah of Gideon. 'Amaleḳ of Jud. v. 14 (*cf.* xii. 15) is probably a wrong reading: LXX give *in the valley.* S. of Ephraim lay Ben-yamin, *i.e.* Son of the Righthand or of the South.

Without going into the questions of the origin of Judah and of the direction in which it reached W. Palestine, we may accept the early isolation of this tribe from the other Hebrews, which seems to be stated in Gen. xxxviii. 1. Judah is not mentioned in the Song of Deborah. How far S. it then lay is uncertain; but the facts are clear: (1) a belt of towns still held by non-Hebrew tribes—Gezer, Chephirah, Beeroth, Kiriath-Jearim, Gibeon, and Jerusalem (Josh. ix., xvi. 10, Jud. i. 21, 29, 2 Sam. iv. 2 f., xxi. 2)—crossed the range between Benjamin and Judah, and the Amorites succeeded in pushing the tribe of Dan out of Sorek and Ayyalon; and (2) Judah was mixed with Canaanites and other tribes, Calebite, Kenite, Kenizzite, and Jerahmeelite (Jud. i. 9, 20, &c.). Simeon is also assigned to the S. of Judah, in which it disappears (Jud. i. 3, 17, Josh. xix. 1, 9, and lists of towns in Josh. xv., xix.). Dan migrated N. to Laish at the sources of the Jordan (Jud. i. 34–36 and xviii.). In Jud. v. 17 f., Dan is mentioned with Asher, but the association is moral, not geographical. The allusion to Dan's *ships* is not to their S. domains towards Joppa, but to the Phœnician contacts of their settlement in the N. (*cf.* Deut. xxxiii. 22, Gen. xlix. 17; probably an allusion to Dan's strategic position on the gate of invasion from the N.).

N. of Ephraim and Manasseh were Zebulun and Issachar, the latter in Esdraelon and so subject to Canaanite dominion (Gen. xlix. 14 f.), Naphtali and Asher. On the map add ASHER across the region W. of NAPHTALI.

E. of Jordan the exact territories of Gad (in Jud. v. 17, Gilead; but in later times farther south, Moabite Stone 10, Num. xxxii.) and Reuben are uncertain.

To complete the map the sites of some stations on the march of the incoming Hebrews through Moab have been added.

33. PALESTINE IN THE TIME OF SAUL. ABOUT 1020 B.C.

Authorities—Ancient: The First Book of Samuel, with Judges xxi. and 2 Sam. xxi. Modern: A. Klostermann, *Die Bücher Sam. u. der Kön.* (1887); S. R. Driver, *Notes on the Heb. Text of the Books of Samuel* (Oxf., 1890); H. P. Smith, *Samuel,* in the *Intern. Crit. Comm.* (Edin., 1899); K. Budde, *Die Bücher Sam.* in the *Kurzer Hand-Commentar* (Tübingen, 1902); relevant parts of histories of Israel, especially Wellhausen's and Guthe's; A. Henderson, *Palestine* (Edin., 1887); W. Miller, *The Least of all Lands* (Lond., 1888), chs. iv.–vii., on Michmash, Elah, Gilboa, and Shiloh; cp. G. A. Smith, *H.G.H.L.*, especially chs. ix. f., xii., xiii. 4, xix. 3; Poels, *Le Sanctuaire de Kiriath Jearim* (Louvain, 1896, not seen); F. Hagemeyer on Gibeah in *Z.D.P.V.*, xxxii. 1 ff. (1909); Erwin Nestle, *id.*, xxxiv. 65–118 (1911); R. A. S. Macalister, "The Topography of Rachel's Tomb," in *P.E.F.Q.*, 1912, 74 ff.; other articles are cited below.

The frontiers indicated on the map are, of course, only approximate. This is true in particular of the Israelite extension over Galilee, the East of Jordan, and southwards into the Negeb. Note the Canaanite wedge between Judah and Benjamin. Some of the place-names require notes:—

Aphek of 1 Sam. iv. 1 is almost certainly Mejdel-Yaba, above and to the N. of the Wady Deir-Ballut (see Map 23, C 3). Here, or near here, stood a tower of Aphek in A.D. 66 (Josephus, II *Wars,* xix. 1), and the position suits the data in 1 Sam. iv., including the carriage of the news of Israel's defeat the same day to Shiloh (Art. "Aphek" in *E.B.*, by W. R. Smith and G. A. Smith; A. Šanda, *Untersuchungen zur Kunde des alt. Orients,* No. 2 of *Mittheilungen der Vorderasiatischen Gesellschafts,* 1902; H. Guthe on "Aphek" and "Ebenezer" in *M. u. N.D.P.V.*, 1911 and 1912, 50 f.). On the map, therefore, enter Aphek 6 miles S. of Gilgal on Sharon, and 7½ miles N.E. of Ono. But a site so far S. suits neither the Aphek of 1 Sam. xxix. 1, from which the Philistines advanced to the Plain of Esdraelon, nor that of 1 Kings xxix. 6, where Benhadad of Aram mustered his forces against Israel, aiming, of course, at Samaria. These were the same, and lay farther N., either at Kakon (*H.G.H.L.*, 350), or more probably at El-Mejdel (as marked on this map and Map 23, C 1). Apuku, of the lists of Thutmosis III, given as between Lydda and Ono on the S. and Suka and Yhm (Shuweikeh (?) and Yemma (?)) on the N., suits either Mejdel-Yaba or Kakon or el-Mejdel (see further *E.B.*, as above, and letterpress to Map 35).

Kiriath-Jearim (1 Sam. vii. 2, &c.) is marked on this map as the present Ḳŭryat or Ḳ. el-ʿEynab, a site convenient to the other Canaanite towns with which (though it had become Israelite at the time of this map) it is associated in Josh. ix. 17; suitable to Josh. xv. 9, xviii. 14, and also to the data of Eusebius in his *Onomastikon.* This now seems, on the whole, more probable than the other site at Khurbet ʿErma (suggested by Henderson, *Palestine,* 85, 112, 310). In 2 Sam. vi. 2, K.-J. is Baale of Judah.

Miṣpah (1 Sam. vii. 5 f., &c.) was either Neby Samwil (Map 24, D 4) or Tell-en-Naṣbeh (*id.*, E 4).

There were at least four sites called *the Gilgal.* That in 1 Sam. vii. 16 is either the Gilgal S.E. of Shiloh, or that now represented by the ruins el-Juleijil, 2½ miles E.S.E. of Shechem (not marked on this map, but see Map 23, E 2), the Gilgal of Deut. xi. 30 (*Deut.* in *Camb. Bible for Schools*). The Gilgal of 1 Sam. xi. 15 was either this, or more probably the Gilgal by Jericho (to which Samuel *went down*).

In ch. ix. *Shalisha* is on the E. of Mt. Ephraim; *Shaʿalim* [*sic*] may be an error for Shaʿalabbim (in Ephraim, Jud. i. 35, Josh. xix. 42); *Zuph* (*Ṣuph*), if this be the proper reading (but it may be an error for Miṣpah, cp. the LXX *B* νασειβ and the modern Tell en-Naṣbeh in Benjamin's territory) was the district round Ramah.

Gibeah (1 Sam. xiii. 2, 15; xiv. 2, 16) should be Geba, the modern Jeba. On Gibeah of Saul, see authorities quoted above.

Ḥoresh should be read for *the wood* of EVV. in 1 Sam. xxiii. 15, 18, and was, with little doubt, the Oresa or Oressa of the Greek period, now Khurbet Khoreisa (see Map 28, E 2).

The site of *Gath* is not known with certainty; nor are the sites of other place-names given in First Samuel but omitted from this map.

34. PALESTINE UNDER DAVID AND SOLOMON. ABOUT 1015-930 B.C.

Authorities—Ancient: the Second Book of Samuel; 1 Kings i.–xi. (cp. 1 Chronicles x. to 2 Chronicles ix.); Pharaoh Shoshenk's list of towns taken by him in Palestine. Modern: the works given in previous list, with I. Benzinger, *Die Bücher der Könige* (1899); C. F. Burney, *Notes on Heb. Text of the Books of Kings* (1903); W. M. Müller, *Asien u. Europa* (1893); G. A. Smith, "Trade and Commerce" in *E.B.*, and *Jerusalem*, ii., chs. ii., iii., with authorities cited there.

David, at first King of Judah only, succeeded on the death of Ish-ba'al (=bosheth), Saul's son, to the allegiance of N. Israel, and to these territories—Benjamin, Ephraim, Jezreel (the Plain of), and all Israel to the N., with Gilead and the Geshurites (?Heb. text, Ashurites; 2 Sam. ii. 8 ff.; v. 1–4). He gradually drove the Philistines off the Judæan highlands, and broke their power by the capture of Gath (v. 17 ff., viii. 1); during this time he took Jerusalem (v. 6 ff.) and made it his capital (for the motives to this, see *Jerus.*, ii. 32 ff.), and concluded an alliance with Hiram of Tyre (v. 11). He conquered Moab to the Arnon (viii. 2), overthrew the Ammonites with their capital (x. 1–14, xi. 16–25, xii. 26–31), defeating also their Aramæan allies—Aram Beth-Rehob, probably the district round the present Riḥab (Map 26, F 2), Aram Ṣobah, probably in the Lebanon region, and Maacah in Golan, with the men of Tob (x. 6–13); and crushed a subsequent Aramæan (Syrian) confederacy at Helam (unknown), E. of Jordan (x. 15–17). The phrase *Aramæans beyond the River* (cp. viii. 3) implies that all the Aramæans S. of the Euphrates were engaged against him, but it is a phrase from the Persian period, and due to a late editor (see notes on Map 37). It is also said that he put garrisons in Damascus (viii. 6), and received tribute from Hamath (not H. on the Orontes, but H. Ṣobah, 2 Chron. viii. 3) and other cities. In the S. he subdued the Amalekites and smote Edom (not *Syria=Aram* as in Heb. text) in W. el Milḥ, near Beersheba, and made Edom tributary (viii. 12–14). From Jerusalem, he, no doubt, began that absorption of Canaanite *enclaves* in Israel's territory which was completed by Solomon. Ch. xxiv. gives the extent of his kingdom as from Aroer, N. of Arnon and its suburb or toll-town below it *in the midst of the valley* (see on Deut. xi. 36, in *Camb. Bible for Schools*), across Gilead to the Yarmuk, with an extension, perhaps, into Bashan, but exclusive of Geshur in Aram (to be distinguished from the other Geshur, to which Absalom fled, xiii. 37 f., xv. 8, where delete *in Aram* as a gloss, and which is given in Josh. xiii. 2, 1 Sam. xxvii. 8, as in the S.W. of Palestine on the way to Egypt) and Maacah, both of which remained independent. From the Yarmuk the list crosses Jordan up to what the text gives as *the land of Tahtim-hodshi*, to be read either as *the land under Hermon* or, less probably, *land of the Hittites towards Ḳadesh* (an ideal boundary), to *Dan and Ijon* (Iyon), which read for *Dan-jaan*, and thence turns towards Sidon and the fortress of Tyre (*i.e.* the domains of his ally Hiram), and so S. by the absorbed cities of Canaanites and Hivites (with the doubtful inclusion of Carmel) to Beersheba in the extreme S., but excluding the Canaanite Gezer and the bulk of Philistia, then, or soon after, under Egyptian sovereignty.

These were the domains which David left to Solomon, with a strong capital, a settled administration, a partially organised trade (2 Sam. xiv. 26), a strong mercenary army, and the enrolment, both in civil and military life, of many foreigners. Solomon embellished the capital, extended the administration, dividing the kingdom into twelve provinces (1 Kings iv. 7), and by fortifying the main avenues to, and lines of traffic through, his kingdom more firmly controlled and vastly extended his trade. In Haṣor in Galilee he commanded the N. entrance to the land; in Megiddo the pass from Esdraelon to Sharon; in Beth-horon, Gezer (and perhaps Baalath?) the roads from Sharon to Jerusalem; and in Thamar the road S. from Hebron (ix. 15–18). Suppressing a revolt in Edom (xi. 14–22), he kept this road open as far as Ezion-geber (Map 8, L 4), beside Elath, from which he sent ships to Ophir (ix. 26 ff.). He thus controlled all the trade between Damascus (with Mesopotamia beyond) and Egypt, and between Arabia and Gaza. Probably for his services in regard to this, Egypt ceded Gezer to him, and he completed the absorption and servitude of the Canaanite and Amorite *enclaves* in Israel (ix. 16, 20). The ascription of power to him up to the Euphrates (iv. 21, 24) is doubtful; it includes the post-exilic phrase *across the river*. The only probability is that his commercial influence extended so far. He imported horses, not *from Egypt*, as the Heb. text reads (x. 28), but from the northern *Muṣri and Kuë* or Cilicia, as the Greek version enables us to emend it (see Map 2). He lost little of the territories left him—the district of Kabul (ix. 10–14), Damascus, if David had actually occupied it, and perhaps parts of the Negeb and Edom. But his severe levies upon Israel, for the enrichment of his capital, roused the discontent which led to the disruption of the kingdom under his successor; and the establishment, in spite of him, of a new and vigorous Aramæan power in Damascus, prepared for Israel the most fatal opposition the people had yet encountered.

For the topography of Jerusalem and neighbourhood, see *Jerusalem*, ii. 39–46, and Nos. 1 and 2 on Maps 47, 48 in this volume.

On this map delete the name *Idumæans* in the extreme south.

35. PALESTINE IN THE TIMES OF ELIJAH AND ELISHA. ABOUT 860-800 B.C.

Authorities—Ancient: 1 Kings xvi. to 2 Kings xiii. (cp. 2 Chronicles xvi.–xxv.); Amos i. 3–ii. 3; the Inscriptions of the Assyrian Shalmaneser II (859–825 B.C.), Adad-Nirari (812–783), and of Mesha of Moab ("The Moabite Stone"). Modern: Commentaries on the above Scriptures, and relevant parts of histories of Israel, especially Wellhausen's, H. P. Smith's, Guthe's; Buhl, *Geogr. d. alten Palästina* (1896); Winckler, *Die Keilinschriften u. das A.T.* (1903); G. A. Smith, *H.G.H.L.*, chs. xii., xvi. f., xxvii.; *Jerusalem*, ii., ch. iv.

During this period the frontiers of the various kingdoms were uncertain, and oscillated violently.

That between Judah and N. Israel (Samaria) moved between Bethel and Geba (*H.G.H.L.*, 251): Bethel, a sanctuary of N. Israel; Geba, long remembered as the N. limit of Judah (1 Kings xv. 22, 2 Kings xxiii. 8). The gorge of Michmash (W. Suweinîṭ) was the natural line; but Israel strove for a footing to the S. at Ramah (1 Kings xv. 17), and Judah to the N. at Bethel (2 Chron. xiii. 19). Geba and Miṣpah (Neby Samwil, or more probably Tell en-Naṣbeh, see Map 25) were the two outposts of Judah (1 Kings xv. 21 f.). Nor did this frontier run to Jordan by the W. Suweinîṭ, but crossed the latter, and by an uncertain line reached the N. end of the Dead Sea, leaving Jericho with N. Israel (1 Kings xvi. 34, 2 Kings ii. 4). On the W. we may assume that Israel did not extend so far S. as the Beth-horons, for Gibbethon (? Kibbiah, 16 miles S.E. of Joppa) was held by Philistines. The S. limit of Judah must have varied much; it was assailed by Edom and Moab, with whom 2 Chron. xx. 1 associates the *Me'unim* (*sic*, and not *Ammon* as in the text), or people of Ma'an, E. of Petra. Jehoshaphat endeavoured to reopen trade with Ophir through Ezion-Geber on the Gulf of 'Akabah, and Amaziah took from Edom a rock-fortress on the way thither, in the Valley of Salt, perhaps the W. el-Milḥ. Judah's W. frontier was uncertain, Gibbethon was Philistine, Bethshemesh belonged to Judah (2 Kings xiv. 11), and Libnah was won by the Philistines (2 Chron. xx. 10). Gath (site uncertain), said to have been fortified with Mareshah by Rehoboam (2 Chron. xi. 5 ff.), was taken by Hazael of Aram (2 Kings xii. 17).

The territories of N. Israel varied immensely during the period. Omri held E. Palestine from as far S. as Mêdeba, Yaḥaz, and 'Ataroth; and probably from the Arnon, N. over Gilead, and perhaps Bashan as well. In W. Palestine his farthest N. limit is uncertain—hardly N. of Dan. But he lost some cities to Ben-hadad (1 Kings xx. 34), and Mesha recovered from Ahab Moab, as far N. at least as Mêdeba. Mt. Carmel is assumed by the story of Elijah to have belonged to N. Israel. But neither it nor the coast to the S. can have long continued Israelite. The change, under Omri, of the capital from the E. watershed to the W. at Samaria, was connected, of course, with the Phœnician alliance, under which alone Carmel could have been held by Israel. About 839 the whole of Israel's domains E. of Jordan were lost to Hazael of Damascus and the Ammonites (2 Kings x. 32 ff., cp. Amos i. 3, 13). He also invaded W. Palestine by Esdraelon and the pass thence by Dothan on to Sharon. Towards the end of the century, Aram (Syria) was weakened by Assyrian invasions, Joash of Israel recovered many cities, and the former limits of the kingdom were restored under his son, Jeroboam II, except to the S. in Moab.

The position of Aphek is uncertain. It may have lain in Esdraelon, but was more probably in Sharon, to which the Aramæan forces strategically came with the view of attacking Samaria from the W., the easiest approach to it. The map places it at El-Mejdel (see also Map 23, C 1). Guthe (*M. u. N.D.P.V.*), 1911, 33 f.) argues for Mejdel Yaba, but agrees that this is too far S. for the attack on Samaria; see on Map 33. For the site of Abel-Meholah, at Tell el-Ḥammi S. of Beth-shan, see Hölscher, *Z.D.P.V.*, xxxiii. 16 f., and Thomsen, *id.*, xxxvii. 187. Ramoth-Gilead (if not Gadara?) was certainly the modern er-Remtheh (for which see Map 21, D 4). Tishbeh, Elijah's home, was in Gilead, and the brook Chereth (usually but wrongly identified with W. Ḳelt above Jericho) was probably a neighbouring wady (perhaps the W. Yabis); certainly it lay E. of Jordan (1 Kings xvii. 3, *before*=E. of). The *entering in of Hamath* was somewhere on the Orontes, by Riblah. Ḳarḳar, where Ahab and Ben-hadad fought Shalmaneser II, lay N. of this map, towards Hamath (see Maps 1 and 2). In 2 Kings vii. 6, for *Egypt=Miṣraim* (whose kings, along with those of the Hittites, Aram "hired against Israel") read *Muṣri* or *Muṣrim*, *i.e.* the Muṣri of N. Syria, off the extreme N.E. corner of the Levant. In 2 Kings viii. 21, for *Ṣa'ir* read either with Ewald *Ṣo'ar*, or with LXX *Se'îr*, the land of Edom, which is the more probable.

36. PALESTINE FROM 720 B.C. TO THE EXILE OF JUDAH, 586 ff.

Authorities—Ancient: 2 Kings xvii.–xxv. (cp. 2 Chronicles xxix.–xxxvi.); Isaiah vii.–x., xx., xxxvi. f.; Micah and Jeremiah, *passim*; Ezekiel xl.–xlviii.; Ezra and Nehemiah; the Inscriptions of Sargon, Sennacherib, Esarhaddon, and Assurbanipal, of Assyria. Modern: Besides the relevant commentaries and histories, *H.G.H.L.*, ch. xii., and *Jerusalem*, ii., chs. v.–xiv., with the works cited there.

In 721, the city of Samaria and the whole of N. Israel fell to Assyria. Under Manasseh, Judah was also subject to that power. Only when the Assyrian power weakened was Josiah of Judah able to exercise his power at Bethel and in the cities of Samaria (2 Kings xxiii. 15, 19 f.). There were still faithful Jewish communities left there (Jer. xli. 4 ff.). On the number of Jews left in Judæa during the Exile, and the state of Jerusalem, see *Jerusalem*, ii., ch. x. On the fall of Jerusalem and the deportation of so many of its population, the Edomites pressed northwards on the Jewish territory, extending, it would appear, beyond Hebron.

A number of the place-names of this period have not been inserted on the map because their sites are uncertain. For example, Altaḳu, where Sennacherib defeated an army of the confederate States of Palestine with Arabs and Egyptians (?), is probably the Elteḳeh of Joshua xix. 43 ff., somewhere between Eḳron and Jerusalem, and near Thimna.

37. PALESTINE UNDER THE PERSIANS. 538 B.C.–332 B.C.

Authorities.—Ancient: Ezra and Nehemiah [2 Chron. xv. 9–15, xxx.]; Isaiah xxiv.–xxvii., lxiii. 7–lxiv. 11 (?); (?) Psalms xliv., lxxiv., lxxix., lxxxix.; Herodotus, iii. 89 ff.; the *Periplus* of Scylax Caryandensis (under Darius Hystaspis, in *Geogr. Græci Minores*, i. 15 ff.), § 104; Josephus, xi *Antiquities*; Eusebius' *Chronicon*, ii. Modern: Commentaries on Ezra and Nehemiah; Histories of Israel—especially Stade's, ii. 194–269; Wellhausen's, 119–182, and Guthe's, §§ 80–82; Nöldeke, art. "Persia" in *Ency. Britannica* (9th ed.); G. A. Smith, *H.G.H.L.*, ch. xii., "The History of a Frontier" (*i.e.* between Samaria and Judæa); *Jerusalem*, ii., chs. xii.–xiv.

Cyrus succeeded in 538 to the Babylonian power in Western Asia. Cambyses (529–522) conquered Egypt with the help of the Phœnician cities. Herodotus (iii. 90–94), in recounting the division of the Persian Empire into Satrapies, gives as the fifth of these Syria, Phœnicia, and Cyprus. It was called 'Abar-Naharah, *Beyond-the-River* (Ezra v. 6, vi. 6). This division probably took place under Darius Hystaspis: the capital of the fifth Satrapy would be at either Aleppo or Damascus, or Samaria. The maritime cities given on the map are those given in the *Periplus* of Scylax Caryandensis. He says Akē (Akko) and Askalon were under Tyre; Dorus (Dora) under Sidon. He gives the name Cœle-Syria to the whole of the country from the mouth of the Orontes to Askalon. Akē was the naval base of the Persians in their expeditions against Egypt (Strabo, xvi. 25), and was occupied under Artaxerxes II by Pharnabazus. Artaxerxes III subdued revolts in Phœnicia, Egypt, and probably Judæa. In 353 he marched through Syria, probably took Jericho, and carried into exile a number of Jews (Eus. as above; Solinus, 354; Orosius, iii. 76 f.). Sidon and other Phœnician cities fell to him in 348. It may have been at this time that his general Bagoas entered Jerusalem and violated the temple (Jos., xi *Antt.* vii.). Egypt was reduced by 343, after a disaster to the Persian army at the "Serbonian Bog" (Map 8, G H 1) in 346.

A small number of Jews returned from Babylon to Jerusalem in 537–6, and completed the building of the Temple in 516. Ezra arrived with a company in 458 (?), and Nehemiah, with the King's commission to him as Governor, in 445, after which he rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem; and on a second visit in 432. During this century the Jews had been alternately harassed by, and tempted to amalgamate with, the Samaritans. They had spread gradually beyond Jerusalem, and settled in a number of their former cities. But progress was slow and its stages are uncertain. On their S. they had the Edomites, pushed from their former territories about Petra, up on the S. of Judæa. The Jewish frontiers against Samaritans and Idumæans respectively must have fluctuated throughout the period. On Nehemiah's arrival, in 445, the towns mentioned as occupied by Jews are (besides Jerusalem and suburbs) Jericho, Gibeon, Miṣpah, Zanoah, Beth-hakkerem, Teḳoah, Bethṣur, and Keilah (Neh. iii.). A later list (Neh. xi.), probably subsequent to Nehemiah's time, describes them as spread as far S. as Hebron, and even Moladah and Beersheba, and S.W. to Lachish. It is in conformity with these data that our map has been coloured in those directions. According to the same list, they also spread so far N.W. as to inhabit Lod and Ono. But these districts were still Samaritan in the time of the Maccabees. On the map, therefore, a debateable territory has been marked between a line running S. of Lod and Bethhoron, but N. of Michmash and Bethel, and another following the course of the River Kanah (Wady Ishar or Kaneh), which was the probable frontier after the time of the Maccabees. For details see *H.G.H.L.*, ch. xii., "History of a Frontier"; *Jerusalem*, ii. 354 ff. Some exclude Jericho from Judæa for strong reasons (*Id.*. 354, 355).

Probably even at this time a number of Jews were scattered throughout Galilee and the E. of Jordan. Some think that 2 Chron. xv. 9–15 and xxx. reflect this condition. *Cf.* 1 Maccabees, v.

38. PALESTINE IN THE TIMES OF THE MACCABEES. 168–135 B.C.

Authorities.—Ancient: 1 Maccabees; 2 Maccabees is of additional, but inferior value (but see on Niese below); Dan. ch. xii.; probably Ps. lxviii. (Wellh.); Josephus, xii *Antt.* iv.—xiii vii.; i *Wars*, i.–ii., 3; Polybius, *Histories*, vii., xvi., &c.; Diodorus Siculus, xix. 95, 98, based on Hieronymus of Kardia; Appian, *Roman History*, xi. 1, 8, 11; for the Coins, see Eckhel, *Doctrina Veterum Numorum*, vol. iii.; De Saulcy, *Numismatique de la Terre Sainte;* Madden, *Coins of the Jews*; Head, *Historia Numorum;* Macdonald, *Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection*, vol. iii. Modern: Schürer, *Geschichte des Judischen Volkes*, 3rd ed., vol. i. 4–7, 1905: Fairweather, *The First Book of Maccabees* (*Cambr. Bible for Schools*), 1897; Ewald, *Hist. of Israel*, v.; Grätz, *Hist. of the Jews*, ii. 1898, and other modern histories; Benedict Niese, *Kritik der Beiden-Makkabäerbücher*, 1900 (a strong appreciation of 2 Maccabees); Stark, *Gaza und die Philist. Küste*, 1852; Buhl, *Studien zur Topographie des Nördl. Ostjordanlandes*, 1894, and *Geogr. des Alten Palästina*, 1896; Schumacher, "Das süd. Basan," *Z.D.P.V.*, xxi. 65–227 (1897); G. A. Smith, *H.G.H.L.*, xii. 252–255, xxvii. 588 ff.; also *P.E.F.Q.*, 1901, 344–360, 1902, 27 ff., *Jerusalem*, i. 398–407, ii. 375–456; Peters and Thiersch, *Painted Tombs in the Necropolis of Marissa* (Pal. Explor. Fund), 1895; C. R. Conder, *Judas Maccabeus*, ed. 1894; G. Hölscher, *Palästina in der Pers. u. Hellenistischen Zeit*, v.–vii., and in *Z.D.V.P.*, xxix. (1906); the relevant articles in the *Enc. Bibl.*, and *Hastings' D.B.*

The period illustrated in this map really began in 198 b.c., when Antiochus III defeated the troops of Ptolemy V at Paneas, and extended the Seleucid domains to Rhinokoroura. All Syria, from this N. to the Euphrates, was divided, by the R. Eleutherus, into Seleucis to the N. and Cœle-Syria to the S. Of the latter the southmost satrapy was Idumæa, including Idumæa proper, Judæa, Moab, and Peræa (Diod. Sic., xix. 95, 98).

N. of Idumæa was the satrapy of Samaria, the others being Phœnicia and Cœle-Syria proper. Schürer (citing xii *Antt.* iv. 1, 4) substitutes Judæa for Idumæa. The data differ, and may refer to different periods. It is always a difficult question whether in Maccabees and Josephus "Idumæa," "Judæa" and "Samaria" are used as official (Seleucid) designations or as popular names, and the task of determining their boundaries is precarious.

The Jewish territory was practically the ancient kingdom of Judah *minus* the region S. of Hebron. The N. frontier towards Samaria was uncertain (*H.G.H.L.*, 252 ff.), but crossed the watershed N. of Bethel. Emmaus (Amwas), Beth-horon and Timnath were in Judæa (1 Macc. ix. 50), but Aphærema (eṭ-Ṭaiyibeh), Lydda, and Ramathaim (? Beit Rima) were still Samaritan *Nomoi* or toparchies, probably long in debate between the Jews and Samaritans, and claimed by the Jews in 145. On the W. the territory of the former Philistine cities, now Phœnician and Hellenised, came inland as far as Ekron and Gezer (Gazara), first made Jewish under Jonathan and Simon. The frontier was probably the line between the Shephelah and the Judæan range (*H.G.H.L.*, 205 f.). The S. frontier is uncertain. Hebron in the time of Judas was occupied by Idumæans (1 Macc. v. 65), but perhaps only temporarily. The name Idumæa seems to have extended sometimes N. (iv. 15, 29), sometimes to have been confined to the S. (iv. 61), of Hebron; the capital was Marissa, or Mareshah, commanding the road from Gaza to Hebron, and the seat of a Phœnician colony with considerable Greek culture (Peters and Thiersch, p. 9). On the E. the Jewish frontier ran up the edge of the plateau above the valley of the Dead Sea and Jordan (which was at the beginning of the period Idumæan) to an uncertain distance above Jericho. But besides the Jewish populations in the above three toparchies, there were communities of Jews in Galilee, Gilead and Arbatta (probably the 'Araboth, or Plains of Jordan), as we learn from the campaigns of Judas for their relief. Ṭobiah or Hyrkanus, son of Joseph son of Ṭobiah, had (before 170 ?) built a moated palace, Tyrus ('Arak el 'Amir), E. of Jordan, and, collecting cavalry, whom he housed in the neighbouring caves, kept the surrounding "Arabs" in subjection and sustained a principality of his own (*Jerusalem*, ii. 424 ff., with illustrations).

The following are the chief events and political changes of the period:—

175, Antiochus IV (Epiphanes) began to reign. 170, He plundered the Temple. 168, Razed the walls of Jerusalem, and fortified and garrisoned the ancient citadel, "the city of David," called henceforth the 'Akra, to the S. of the Temple; and on the altar of the burnt offering built an altar to Zeus. 168–7, Revolt of pious Jews under Mattathias of Modein and his five sons, John, Simon, Judas, Eleazar and Jonathan. 166–5, Victories of Judas over the Syrians, and his recapture and cleansing of the Temple. 164–3, Judas' campaigns: (1) in Akrabattine (not the place of that name S.W. of the Dead Sea, but about 'Akrabbeh between Judæa and Samaria; (2) against the tribe of Baian (unknown); (3) against the Ammonites, from whom he took Gazara (2 Macc., perhaps Ptolemy's Gadera, in or near Es-Salt); (4) Gilead and farther N. to Bosra, Ramethah (so Syr., not Dathema, Gk.) or Remta, and other towns in Ḥauran (1 Macc. v.), with Ephron (or Gephron on W. Ghafr, W. of Irbid); (5) Simon at the same time marched into Galilee as far as Ptolemais; (6) Judas "smote" Hebron, and marched by Marissa to Ashdod or Azotus, but Eleazar was defeated and slain at Beth-ṣur, and the Jews, besieged in the Temple, surrendered Mount Sion, but received liberty to practise their religion. Henceforth their struggle was for political independence.

162–1, Last campaigns of Judas between Jerusalem and Ramleh, and against a Syrian advance from Esdraelon through Samaria to Berea (? Beeroth, near Bethel), or, according to some MSS., Beer-zath (? Bir-ez-zeit, near Gophna); Judas, camping at Eleasa and joining battle, was slain.

160–158, First campaigns of Jonathan (who with Simon had rallied the Jews in the wilderness of Judæa) in Moab and on Jordan; fortification by Bacchides of many towns. 158–153, Growth of Jonathan's power, with his centre at Michmash. 153–143, Contest between the Seleucid factions for the support of Jonathan; his establishment in Jerusalem; capture of Askalon and receipt from Alexander of Ekron and from Demetrius of the high-priesthood and the three toparchies (see above); capture of Gaza, Beth-ṣur, and Joppa, with the fortification of Jerusalem and other Judæan towns. Death of Jonathan.

143–2, Simon fortified the Judæan strongholds and became Ethnarch, took Gezer and the Akra by surrender of the garrison. 142–135, The reign of Simon as High Priest, Strategos and Ethnarch, with rights of coinage. His sons defeated the Syrian Kandebaus near Jamnia. Simon was slain at Dokus ('Ain Duk), and his son, John Hyrkanus, became "king."

39. PALESTINE IN THE TIME OF ALEXANDER JANNAEUS (AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA). 103–67 B.C.

Authorities.—Ancient: Josephus, xiii *Antt.*, xii.–xvi.; xiv *Antt.*, i. 4; i *Wars*, iv.; Strabo, *Geog.*, xvi. 15 ff.; Pliny, *H.N.*, v. 16 [18]; further ancient material has been handed down by the Byzantine G. Syncellus, *Ekloge Chronographias*, ed. Dindorff, i. 558 ff. For the coins of Alexander and the Phœnician cities, see Madden, *Coins of the Jews*, 1903 (1881), 33 ff.; Eckhel, *Doctr. Vet. Num.*, vol. iii.; De Saulcy, *Numismatique de la Terre Sainte;* Head, *Hist. Num.*, 673 ff. Modern: Schürer, *Gesch.*, i., § 10 f.; Schlatter, *Zur Topogr. und Gesch. Palästinas* 13, 48 f., and *Gesch. Israels von Alexander*, &c., 13–15; Bevan, *Jerusalem under the High Priests* (Lond., 1904); G. A. Smith, *Jerusalem*, i. 409 f., ii. 458–463.

This period in Syria may be called that of the "Tyrants," men of both Greek and Semitic race, who took advantage of the weakness of the Ptolemies and Seleucids to usurp domains varying from a single town and its surroundings and two or three towns, to territories of a considerable size. The number of autonomous cities was thus reduced.

Alexander, succeeding to Idumæa, Judæa, Samaria, S. Galilee, and part of the Maritime Plain, brought under his sway, in the course of several campaigns, more of Palestine than any Israelite prince since Solomon. Towards the close of his life in 78, his power was more or less established over the bulk of this territory, and it seems to have been retained by his widow, the first Israelite queen since Athaliah, during the nine years of her reign. Yet it is uncertain how firmly the subjects of his conquests were held by him or by her. I have included with some hesitation the part of Moabitis, S. of Arnon. Yet Josephus appears reliable in his statements that Alexander took Rabbath-Moab, and Zoara, along with Alousa in S.W. Palestine, from the Nabateans, who, however, about the same time extended their supremacy as far N. as Damascus (*c.* 85), but held this only for a short interval, for it was autonomous again in 70–69. Zeno Cotylas, a tyrant, held Rabbath-Ammon and adjacent territory against both Alexander and the Nabateans. Josephus extends Alexander's conquests to Rhinokoroura (beyond this map), and on the west Askalon (independent since 104) alone preserved its freedom, for Gaza fell to Alexander in 96, and for a time at least he held Strato's Tower and Dora, the domains of another tyrant, Zoilus. Josephus also assigns to him Carmel, but he held this probably only while he was besieging Ptolemais. This city had but intervals of autonomy during the period, but Tyre and Sidon, autonomous since 126 and 111 respectively, retained their freedom. Strabo says that Beyrut and Byblus (which for a time before Pompey's arrival had a tyrant of its own, Cinyrus) suffered from Ptolemy, son of Mennæus (85–40), a tyrant with effective power as chief of an Ituræan confederacy over the Beḳaʿ, Anti-Lebanon as far as Abila (thus threatening Damascus) and S. into N. Galilee, along with a great hold on the W. at Botrys and Theoprosoupon. Chalcis was his capital. E. of Jordan the extent of Alexander's conquests northwards is uncertain. Seleucia and Gamala, said by Josephus to have been taken by him, are, with most authorities, placed in Gaulanitis, over which Ituræan influence extended somewhat. But Hölscher identifies Seleucia with the southern Abila, E. of Gadara, and Gamala with Philoteria, an unknown site on the Lake of Galilee, given along with Abila and Hippos by Syncellus.

The map shows the kingdom claimed for Alexander in its fullest extent. He never can have held it all at once, and many of its outlying portions he held only for a short time.

40. PALESTINE AFTER POMPEY'S RE-ARRANGEMENT. 63–48 B.C.

AUTHORITIES.—Ancient: Josephus, I *Wars*, vii.–ix.; XIV *Antt.*, ii.–vi.; Strabo, *Geog.*, xvi. 15 ff.; Pliny, *H.N.*, v. 16 [18]; Dion Cassius, xxxvii.; Appian, *Syr.*, l., li., *Mithr.*, xvii. Modern: Stark, *Gaza u. die Philistäische Kuste* (1852), 503 ff.; Marquardt, *Römische Staatsverwaltung* (ed. 1873), i. 234, 248; Schürer, *Gesch. des Jüdisch. Volkes* (3rd ed.), §§ 12 f., with App. I. and II., and § 23; Schlatter, *Gesch. Isr. von Alex. dem Grossen* (1900), 16 f.; G. A. Smith, *H.G.H.L.*, 538–547, &c.; *Jerusalem*, i. 411, ii. 388, and *E.B.* art. "Decapolis"; Hölscher, *Pal. in der Pers. u. Hellen. Zeit*, 95 ff.; *Z.D.P.V.*, iv. 245 f.

THE previous map illustrates the period of the "Tyrants"; this, the limitation of their powers and the recovery of the Free Cities under Rome.

In the spring of 63 B.C. Pompey marched S. by Lysias, near Apamea, Heliopolis, and Chalcis to Damascus (XIV *Antt.*, iii. 2, amended by Niese, vol. iii. p. xxii.), executing on the way the tyrants of Tripoli and Byblus, but he left Ptolemy Mennæi (see previous map) to his Ituræan dominions with reduced authority. Having received the rival Jewish princes Hyrkanus and Aristobulus, with representatives of their people, he set out against the Nabatæans, but learning that Aristobulus was preparing at Alexandrium (Ḳurn-Ṣurṭubeh) to resist the Roman decision if adverse to himself, Pompey turned by Pella, Scythopolis, and Korea (Tell el Mazar, above W. Ḳurāwā el-Masʿudy) into Judæa, and, securing a base of supplies at Jericho, besieged and took Jerusalem.

The whole of Syria, from the Euphrates to the river of Egypt (W. el ʿArish), was taken for Rome, and organised in such different relations to her authority as were suitable to the various nationalities and their politics and histories prior to the conquests of Alexander Jannæus. The Province of Syria was constituted, including at first all "Upper Syria"—as far S. as the Lebanons—and the coast land of Palestine—both Phœnicia and Philistia, all of it for the first time under the former of these names—as far S. as Raphia. The cities released from the tyrants were declared "free," with an "aristocratic" constitution (Josephus), and rights of coinage, asylum, and property in the surrounding districts, but liable to military service and fiscally subject to the province. The relations of Tyre and Sidon to the province may have differed from those of the others, for, like Askalon, they had preserved their autonomy. Similar freedom within the province was granted to the Greek cities of Cœle-Syria, which term, proper to the valley between the Lebanons, now (and perhaps from an earlier time) covered the interior of the country southwards on both sides of the Jordan.

Soon after this some of these cities formed, in defence against their Semitic neighbours, the league known from its original number as Decapolis:—Scythopolis (the only one W. of Jordan, unless, as Marquardt and Hölscher think, Samaria was included later), Pella, Gadara, and Hippos; Dion, Gerasa, Philadelphia, Raphana (unknown), Kanatha, and Damascus later. Other eight were added: Abila, Kanata, Kapitolias, and some of the frontier Semitic towns, incorporated in the Empire in 106 B.C.

The Nabatæans, again withdrawn from Damascus, had already recovered part of Moabitis from the Jews, including all S. of the Arnon, and Alousa, W. of the Dead Sea.

Idumæa, abandoned to the Nabatæans by Hyrkanus II, appears to have been under the Idumæan Antipater, whose father (of the same name) had been appointed its governor by Jannæus. Its two chief towns, Adora and Marissa, were declared free.

To Hyrkanus II, with the titles of Ethnarch and High Priest, there were left only the Jewish territories of Judæa proper, Galilee and Peræa, but in fiscal subjection to the province. The S. border of Judæa is uncertain: the map marks it N. of Adora, but possibly it ought to run S. of that town. In 57 Gabinius deprived

Hyrkanus of his civil powers, and divided the country into five Synedria or Synodoi, with separate jurisdictions and their centres at Jerusalem, Gadara (? Gezer), Amathus, Jericho, and Sepphoris, Antipater being the *Epimeletes* or fiscal superintendent of the whole. In 47 Cæsar restored to Hyrkanus the title of Ethnarch, and made Antipater *Epitropos* or Procurator of Judæa in the larger sense, *i.e.* the above three districts along with Idumæa.

All the above names are on the map. Unknown are the positions of Hyrkanium (taken by Gabinius), Thrax and Taurus (forts in the passes leading to Jericho, taken by Pompey), Arethusa (in Philistia ?), and Gaba.

41. PALESTINE UNDER MARK ANTONY. *c.* 42–31 B.C.

Authorities—Ancient: Josephus, I *Wars*, x.–xix., XIV *Antt.*, XV *Antt.*, i.–v.; Strabo, *Geog.*, xvi.; Dion Cassius, xlix. ff. For Coins, see notes to Maps 39, 40. Modern: Marquardt, *Römische Staatsverwaltung*, i. 242 ff.; Schürer, *Gesch. des Jud. Volkes*, § 15 and App. I. f.; with other works cited for Maps 39, 40.

While Maps 39, 40 illustrate a period of "tyrants" suppressing the free cities, and a period in which the "tyrants" were curbed and the free cities restored by the arms of Rome, the next two Maps, 41 and 42, show how one great "tyrant," Herod, combined the rival interests and established a large kingdom by the use both of the Hellenic spirit and the power of the Roman Empire.

About 47, Antipater, Procurator of all Judæa (see notes to Map 40), appointed his eldest son, Phasael, military governor (*strategos*) of Jerusalem, and Herod, his second, "with equal authority" in Galilee. During the war of Octavian and Antony against Cassius and Brutus, Antony appointed Herod fiscal superintendent (*epimeletes*) of "all Syria." Cassius (Legate 44–42) had "set up" tyrants all over Syria, including Marion over the Tyrians. After the battle of Philippi, Antony came to Syria, which, except for the Parthian invasion, remained his till 31. He made Herod and Phasael Tetrarchs, a title which had lost its original meaning—"rulers of fourth-parts"—and was applied generally to dynasts below the rank of kings, "Quarterlings." In 40, Lysanias succeeded Ptolemy Mennæi over the Ituræan confederacy. With his help and that of the Parthians who conquered all Syria, Palestine and Phœnicia (except Tyre), Antigonus, son of Aristobulus II, seized Jerusalem. Herod, with his forces, withdrew to Oressa (so rightly Schlatter, for Thressa of XIV *Antt.*, xiii. 9, or Ressa, XV. 2), and, while the Parthians destroyed Marissa, put his family in Masada with a few troops, disbanded the rest, and fled by Petra and Egypt to Rome; where Antony had him declared by the Senate King of the Jews (of Idumæans and Samarians, Appian). Ventidius having driven out the Parthians in 39, Herod landed at Ptolemais, collected an army, took Joppa, and brought his adherents in Masada and Oressa N. to Samaria, and after further campaigns in Idumæa and Galilee, visited Antony at Antioch. Hearing of revolts against his party—the Romans apparently held only Samaria and Gittha—Herod returned, and with two legions under Sosius subdued Galilee, won a battle at Isanas, N.W. of Bethel, and took Jerusalem, 37 B.C., slaying Antigonus, and so becoming king *de facto* as well as *de jure* ("Antony then turned them over to a certain Herod to rule," Dion Cass.). In 34, Antony gave Cleopatra the Phœnician coast, except Tyre and Sidon, parts of the Nabatæan and Ituræan domains, and Jericho, which last two she leased to Herod. In 32, he was sent by Antony against the Nabatæans, and defeated them at Diospolis or Dioupolis, near Kanatha, probably the present Suleim (as, in the *Chronogr.* of Joh. Malala, Salamine, a city of Palestine, is said to have been called Diospolis by Augustus), was routed by them near Kanatha and at Ormiza (unknown), but vanquished them at Philadelphia. He seized Heshbon and Medeba, but the Arnon remained the Nabatæan frontier.

42. PALESTINE UNDER HEROD THE GREAT. 31–4 B.C.

Authorities—Ancient: Josephus, I *Wars*, xx.–xxiii.; XV–XVII *Antt.*; Strabo, *Geog.*, xvi.; Dion Cassius, l.–liv.; for Coins, see notes on Maps 39, 40. Modern: As in notes to previous maps, and G. A. Smith, *Jerusalem*, ii., chs. xvii., xviii.

In 32, Octavian defeated Antony at Actium, and Herod, having made his peace with the victor, was confirmed as king, and had Jericho restored to him, along with Gadara, Samaria, Gaza, Anthedon (rebuilt as Agrippias or Agrippeion, in order to control with Gaza the Nabatæan trade), Joppa, Straton's Tower, and probably Ashdod and Jamnia, while Askalon and Dora remained free. In 27 he rebuilt Samaria under the name Sebasté, and in 25 began at Straton's Tower the harbour and town which he named Cæsarea. Sebasté and Cæsarea illustrate the fresh, westward exposure of Judæa towards Rome. In 23, Augustus gave Herod Trachonitis and Batanæa, and then, or in 20, the domains of Zenodorus (on all of which see *H.G.H.L.* through the index, and for Zenodorus, Schürer, App. I.). His brother Pheroras became Tetrarch of Peræa. In 9 B.C. Herod subdued the Arabs of Trachonitis at Raepta (unknown), garrisoned the district, built for a Babylonian Jew, Zamaris, fortresses in Batanæa, and a village, Bathyra (perhaps Buṣr el-Ḥariri, on the border of the Trachon or Lejá), thus subduing and in part civilising the whole region. At Seia, now Siʿa, he rebuilt a Nabatæan temple, in which the earliest Greek inscription extant in the region records the erection of his statue. But disorder soon revived. In 4 B.C., after a vain attempt at a cure in the waters of Callirrhoë in Moab (W. Zerka Maʿin, *P.E.F.Q.*, 1905, 170, 219), Herod died. His other buildings were the fortress of Alexandrium (Ḳurn-Ṣurṭubeh), Herodium, near Jerusalem, Masada, Machærus, Hyrkania (unknown), and another Herodium (identified by Schlatter with Machærus). He also strengthened Heshbon in Peræa, and Gaba in Esdraelon, rebuilt Kephar Saba under the name Antipatris; and founded in the Jordan valley Phasaelis, now Fusa'il.

43. PALESTINE IN THE TIME OF CHRIST: OR FROM THE DEATH OF HEROD THE GREAT. 4 B.C.–37 A.D.

Authorities.—Ancient: The Gospels and the Book of Acts; Josephus, xvii *Antt.*, viii to xviii *Antt.*, vii.; i *Wars*, xxxiii. to ii *Wars*, xi.; Pomponius Mela, *De Situ Orbis*, i. 10–12: Strabo, *Geogr.*, xvi. 2; Pliny, *H.N.*, v. 13–19, vi. 32; Ptolemy, *Geogr.*, v. 15–17, with Tabula Asiæ iv. Later: Eusebius and Jerome, *Onomasticon* (ed. Larsow and Parthey, 1862; *cf.* Lagarde's *Onomastica Sacra*, 1887), and the Madaba Map in Mosaic. For the Coins, see the works quoted on Palestine in Maccabean times. Inscriptions: Le Bas and Waddington, *Inscriptions Grecques et Latines recueillies en Grèce et en Asie Mineure;* W. Ewing in the *P.E.F.Q.*, 1895; *Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum*, pars ii., tom. i. Modern: Schürer, *Gesch des Judischen Volkes, etc.* (3rd ed.), 16, 17 (see his lists of authorities); Keim, *Jesus of Nazara* (Engl. transl.); Hausrath, *N.T. Times* (Engl. transl.); Merrill, *Galilee in the Time of Christ* (3rd ed.); Henderson, *Palestine;* Schlatter, *Zur Topogr. u. Gesch. Palästinas;* G. A. Smith, *Histor. Geogr. of the Holy Land*, *Jerusalem*, ii. ch. xx., *Biblical World*, 1900, 436 ff., "The Home of our Lord's Childhood"; W. R. Ramsay, *The Education of Christ* (1902); Furrer, *Zeitschrift f. die N.T. Wissenschaft*, 1902; "Verkehrs Wege u. Ansiedlungen Galiläas," by Dr. V. S. Schwöbel, *Z.D.P.V.*, xxvii. (1904); "Die Ortschaften u. Grenzen Galiläas nach Josephus," by W. Oehler, *Z.D.P.V.*, xxviii. (1905); W. Sanday, *Sacred Sites of the Gospels* (Oxf., 1903); G. A. Smith, *Jerus.*, ii., ch. xx.; E. W. G. Masterman, *Studies in Galilee* (Chicago, 1909).

Herod's will divided his kingdom among his sons. Archelaus was to succeed him as king, Antipas to receive Galilee and Peræa, and Philip Trachonitis and neighbouring provinces E. of the Lake of Galilee. With modifications, this was confirmed by Augustus.

Tetrarchy of Archelaus.—Archelaus, with the title not of King but of Ethnarch, received Idumæa, Judæa and Samaria, with Cæsarea, Joppa, and Jerusalem. Gaza (with Gadara and Hippos) was put under the Province of Syria; and Salome, Herod's sister, received Jamnia, Ashdod, and the palace of Askalon, which in 10 A.D. she left to the wife of Augustus. In the same year Archelaus was banished to Gaul. By irrigating "the Plain" with water from the village of Neara, he raised a plantation of palms and built a village called Archelais. The site is uncertain, but probably the same as Naaratha of the *Onomasticon*, 5 R.M. from Jericho (see further *H.G.H.L.*, 354 n. 1). His country was brought directly under the Province of Syria, but with a special Procurator (ἐπίτροπος; Jos. ἔπαρχος and ἡγεμών; N.T. ἡγεμών); Josephus calls it ἐπαρχία, and Tacitus (*Ann.*, ii. 32) *provincia.* The capital was Cæsarea (Tac., ii. 78), but at the Feasts the Procurator went up to Jerusalem, where his Prætorium was the Palace of Herod (*Jerus.*, ii. 573 ff.); for the Prætorium in Cæsarea, see Acts xxiii. 35. The province was for fiscal purposes divided into toparchies. Josephus gives eleven —Jerusalem, Gophna, Akrabatta, Thamna, Lydda, Ammaus, Pella, Idumæa, Engaddi, Herodeion, Jericho. Pliny (*H.N.*, v. 14) gives ten—Jericho, Emmaus, Lydda, Joppa, Acrabatena, Gophna, Thamna, Betholeptephene, Orina and Herodium. Orina, in which was Jerusalem, is doubtless the same as the toparchy Jerusalem of Josephus. For the Pella of Josephus (Pella being outside of Judæa) substitute Pliny's Betholeptephene, which Josephus himself (iv *Wars*, viii. 1, Niese's reading) gives as a toparchy, Bethleptenphon, perhaps the present Bet-nettif. Schürer calls Pliny's addition of Joppa erroneous, on the ground that Joppa was not properly a Judæan town (p. 182), yet elsewhere he says that it remained constantly united with Judæa proper; and we have seen it included with Cæsarea in Archelaus' ethnarchy. Joppa had been distinctively Jewish since the Maccabees; Cæsarea was very Roman (see *H.G.H.L.*, 136–142).

The limits of Idumæa, Judæa, and Samaria have already been described in connection with other Maps. Here it need only be said that Josephus states that the maritime parts of Judæa extended to Ptolemais, *i.e.* to the borders of the territory of that city which probably included Carmel (*E. Bib.*, col. 3972). But Dora remained under the province of Syria, and the border of Judæa ran between it and Cæsarea. The N. border of Samaria is set by Josephus at Ginæ, modern Jenin; it ran therefore along or near the S. edge of Esdraelon. The S. border Josephus fixes at the Akrabatta toparchy, and again at Anuath or Borkeos, perhaps the modern Burḳit; it ran therefore along the natural line of the W. Ishar. Jewish pilgrims from Galilee to Judæa had thus to traverse some 23 miles of Samaria.

Tetrarchy of Herod Antipas; Galilee and Peræa.—For the limits of Galilee and its divisions, see *H.G.H.L.*, ch. xx., 415 ff., and art. "Ptolemais," § 9, *E. Bib.*, col. 3971 f., and Oehler, *Z.D.P.V.*, xxviii., 49 ff. The most southerly town was Xaloth (modern Iksal), on N. edge of the "Plain" (iii *Wars*, iii. 1), which may have been divided between Samaria and Galilee, with the territory of Scythopolis running well up into it from the E. The border ran W., S. of Ιαφα, modern Yafa, a Galilean village (Jos., *Vita*, 45), and Simonias, "on the confines of Galilee" (*id.*, 24), the modern Semuniyeh, but N. of Gabaa, which belonged to Carmel (iii *Wars*, iii. 1), hardly therefore Jebata, but possibly Sheikh Abreik (Oehler), and Besara "in the confines of Ptolemais" (*Vit.*, 24), now unknown. The W. border of S. Galilee ran N. to the W. of Chaboulon (iii *Wars*, iii. 1) or Cabul and Gabara (i *Wars*, xviii. 9), modern Kabra, E. from Ptolemais, and so along or near the edge of the hills, about 60 stadia E. of Ptolemais (ii *Wars*, x. 2). The W. border of Upper Galilee is not so certain. It must have run much farther E. than that of Lower Galilee: a natural line would be the watershed from the E. of Rameh, by Beit Jenn, then across the Jebel Jermak and by the Jebel 'Adathir, W. of Sasa. It is also only on the E. of this line that we find Jewish towns of Upper Galilee mentioned by Josephus, Gischala (el Jish) and Meroth (the border town according to iii *Wars*, iii. 1), if that be the modern Meiron with many Jewish remains. But Meiron is too far E. to be the border town. Kefr Birim, farther N. on the watershed, has the remains of two synagogues, very like those of Meiron (*P.E.F. Mem.*, i. 252 ff.), and at it, according to Renan (*Mission en Phénicie*,

p. 772), the Jewish or Galilean region commences in the most unmistakable manner. Perhaps, then, the W. border of Galilee (though the date of these Jewish remains is doubtful) ran in the first Christian century as far N. as Kefr Birim or even Yarun. The N. border was S. of Ḳadesh, which was Tyrian. Baka is set on the N. border, but is unknown (III *Wars*, iii. 1). The E. border was the Jordan. Whether the jurisdiction of Antipas covered the E. coast of the Lake of Galilee (as the name Galilee did later) is uncertain and improbable. Philip's jurisdiction, we know, came S. to at least Bethsaida-Julias, and Hippos and probably Gamala were Greek.

Galilee was separated by an uncertain size of Decapolitan territory from PERÆA. Josephus extends Peræa from Pella to Machærus, just S. of the W. Zerḳa Ma'in (probably the frontier was the W. Waleh or W. Mojib, the Arnon), and from Philadelphia (*i.e.* the territory of that town) to the Jordan.

Antipas founded Tiberias between 20 and 26 A.D., and probably between 20 and 22 (*H.G.H.L.*, 448, n. 2) made it his capital in place of Sepphoris. In Peræa he fortified Betharamptha, the O.T. Beth-haram or -haran, and called it Julias, after the wife of Augustus. Euseb. and Jer. call it Livias, the Empress' own name being Livia. It is the modern Tell er-Ram. Antipas was deposed by Caligula in 39 A.D., and his tetrarchy given to Agrippa.

TETRARCHY OF PHILIP: TRACHONITIS, &C.—Philip, B.C. 4–A.D. 34, received Paneas, Gaulanitis, Trachonitis, Batanæa, and Auranitis, with a certain part of the domain of Zenodorus about *Ιννανω*, *i.e.* the Ina of Ptolemy, (modern Hine), just S. of Kefr Hawar. This tetrarchy extended from Mt. Hermon and the sources of Jordan to the Lake of Tiberias, and from an unknown village Arpha to Bethsaida-Julias and the Jordan. The S. border ran S. of Hebran and Kanatha, but N. of Bosra and Salkhad, which were Nabatæan (*H.G.H.L.*, pp. 540 f., 617, 619, 621). The domain of Zenodorus lay between Trachon and Galilee, and contained Ulatha and Paneas; on the map it is extended N. so as to include Ina. Gaulanitis lay to the S. of Zenodorus' domain along the Jordan and the lake, practically the modern Jaulan less the territory of Hippos. Auranitis was the great plain, Ḥauran, E. of Gaulanitis, with an extension S. Batanæa was an elastic name, sometimes stretched over all the region N. of the Yarmuk, sometimes limited to the toparchy called Batanæa (bounded by the Trachonitis) probably the modern en-Nuḳra between the Lejá to N.E. and Gilead to the S.W. Trachonitis was the country of the two Trachons (Strabo, xvi. 2, 20), the great stretches of lava to the S.E. and S. of Damascus, of which the more southerly was *the* Trachon. Properly Trachonitis consisted of this *plus* the territory to the N.W. towards the domains of Zenodorus. Philo applies the name to the whole tetrarchy of Philip (*Legat. ad Cajum*, 41). Luke iii. 1 describes Philip's tetrarchy as τῆς Ἰτουραίας καὶ Τραχωνίτιδος χωρας, which (since there is no known instance of the use of Ἰτουραία as a noun before the fourth century) should be translated *the region Ituræan and of Trachonitis.* For details see *H.G.H.L.*, ch. xxv. pp. 540–547, 554. Philip built two towns. Paneas (*H.G.H.L.*, 474) he embellished, giving it the name of Cæsarea, to which common use added his own C. Philippi, to distinguish it from his father's on the sea coast. Bethsaida he also rebuilt, calling it Julias after the daughter of Augustus. Philip died in 34 B.C., and his tetrarchy was incorporated in the province of Syria. In 37, Caligula gave it to Agrippa.

ABILENE, the tetrarchy of Lysanias (Luke iii. 1) lay N. of Philip's, on the upper Abana (modern Barada), and in the Beḳa' was CHALCIS.

DAMASCUS had been a semi-independent city under Syria, and a member of the Decapolis, with a large territory (G. A. Smith, "Damascus," *E. Bib.*, col. 992), but before Paul's visit to it (Acts ix.) it was under an ethnarch of Aretas (Ḥarith), the Nabatæan king; in Nero's reign, 53–68, it was again under Rome.

The DECAPOLITAN REGION has already been described in connection with Map 40.

ARABIA was the name applied in N.T. times to everything E. and S. of the tetrarchies of Philip and Antipas and the Decapolitan territories, but sometimes in common use may have included the E. portions of these. The personal names of the ITURÆANS were Syrian; Vibius Sequester (ed. Hesse, lii. 155) calls them Syrian, but they were sometimes called Arabs (Dion Cassius, lix. 12). The NABATÆANS, though speaking Aramæan, were Arabs (Appian, xii. 106, and frequently in Josephus). Their kingdom, in existence since 100 B.C., had its capital at Petra. Two inscriptions by their strategi on the Arnon (*C.I.S.*, par. ii., tom. i. 183 ff.) are from about this time. They commanded the trade routes from Damascus to the Red Sea, and as far into Arabia as at least Hejra or Medā'in Ṣāliḥ (el-Hejr). Their trade passed to the Mediterranean through Gaza, Anthedon, and Pomponius Mela (i. 10) adds Azotus. Its range to the W. is indicated by three Nabatæan inscriptions at Rome and Puteoli from the first decade of the Christian era (*C.I.S.*, p. ii., t. i. 157–159).

On the names SYRIA, CŒLE-SYRIA, PHŒNICIA, and PALESTINE see notes on previous maps.

Apart from place-names in the quotations from the O.T., the Gospels, Acts, and Epistles give some sixty-four geographical and topographical terms within Palestine, Phœnicia, Syria, and Arabia. These, where their sites are known, are marked on the map. For the others, the student is referred to Hastings' *D.B.*, the *E. Bib.*, Sanday's *Sacred Sites of the Gospels*, and G. A. Smith, *Jerusalem*, ii. chap. xx.

44. PALESTINE UNDER AGRIPPA I. 37–44 A.D.

AUTHORITIES—Ancient: Acts xii., 2 Cor. xi. 32; Josephus, II *Wars*, ix–xi.; XVIII *Antt.*, v.–viii.; XIX *Antt.*, iv.–ix.; Dion Cassius, lix. 12; Tacitus, *Ann.* xii. 23; Coins and Inscriptions as in previous notes. Modern: Marquardt, *Röm. Staatsverwaltung*, i. (1873), 252; Schürer, *Gesch.*, §§ 18, 23; G. A. Smith, *H.G.H.L.*, 538–547, 619–621, *Jerusalem*, i. 427; Schlatter, *Gesch. Isr.*, &c., 203–206.

IN 37 and 40 A.D., Herod Agrippa I, son of Aristobulus son of Herod the Great, received from Caligula the tetrarchies of Philip, Lysanias and Herod Antipas, with the title of king; and in 42, from Claudius, Judæa and Samaria, which he held till his death in 44, their administration by Procurators being interrupted for three years. His domains were thus virtually those of his grandfather. On the coast he held from

Raphia, if not Rhinokoroura, to Cæsarea, except Askalon, while Joppa had possibly a free constitution. Dora he did not hold. In Ptolemais Claudius settled a colony of veterans. In Judæa and Samaria things were pretty much as under Herod (Shechem, *e.g.*, did not become Neapolis till under the Flavian dynasty). Scythopolis was independent, and so probably the rest of the Decapolis, including Hippos and Gadara which had been Herod's. Philadelphia, with Philadelphine, was independent in 44. Heshbon—Esebon or Esbus—with its district Sabonitis, seems also to have been outside Peræa. Probably Medaba and Libba were again Nabatæan. In Ḥauran the S. frontier between Agrippa and the Nabatæans ran between Hebran and Bosra (*H.G.H.L.*, 621). On the E. his power reached Nela (Mushennef), where an inscription of his has been found. Compassing Jebel Ḥauran on the E., the Nabatæans extended to Damascus (2 Cor. xi. 32). Probably Agrippa's power was continuous from Galilee to Abilene, formerly the tetrarchy of Lysanias, yet Mt. Hermon may have been still held by Ituræans. Herod, Agrippa's brother, held Chalcis with the title of king till his death in 48. To the N. was the Ituræan kingdom of Soemus.

45. PALESTINE UNDER ROMAN PROCURATORS. 6–41 and 44–70 A.D.

Authorities—Ancient: Matthew xxii. 15–22, xxvii., xxviii.; Mark xii. 13–17, xv.; Luke iii. 1, xx. 20–25, xxiii.; John xviii. 28, xix.; Acts xxi.–xxvi.; Josephus, III and IV *Wars;* relevant passages in Tacitus; Coins and Inscriptions as in previous notes. Modern: Marquardt, Schürer, Smith, Schlatter as on Map 44.

In 6 A.D., Judæa was taken from Archelaus, and placed by the Emperor in charge of a Procurator. The official designation of this officer was *Epitropos,* for which the N.T. has *Hegemōn,* Governor; but Josephus, *Eparchos=Præfectus.* The Procurators were under the Legate of the Province of Syria. The succession of them was interrupted from 42 to 44 A.D., during which years Judæa was under Herod Agrippa I (see Map 44). On his death their administration was resumed. This map illustrates the political state of Palestine in their second period, 44–70 A.D. For their first period, 6–41 A.D., see Map 43. Under the Procurators the civil jurisdiction of the Sanhedrin was confined to Judæa proper, and did not include the right to inflict the capital penalty; but its religious authority extended to Jewish communities beyond, as we see from Acts ix. 1 f.

46. PALESTINE IN THE TIME OF AGRIPPA II. 48–70 A.D.

Authorities—Ancient: Acts xxv., xxvi.; Josephus, II *Wars,* xi. 6, xii. 1, f., xiii. 2; XIX *Antt.* ix. 2, XX *Antt.* i. 3, v. 2, vii. 1, viii. 4; Coins and Inscriptions as in previous notes. Modern: As in previous notes.

In 48 A.D., or possibly not till 50, Herod of Chalcis was succeeded by his nephew, Agrippa II, who in 53 resigned the kingdom of Chalcis and received the tetrarchies of Philip and Lysanias, with the territory of Varus in the Ituræan parts of Anti-Lebanon and later from Nero a part of Galilee, including Tiberias and Tarichеæ, with the city of Julias. The region under Roman Procurators is the same as indicated on Map 45; only that the parts of it coloured red are those which constituted the areas of the Jewish and Idumæan revolt against Rome.

47–48. PLANS OF JERUSALEM AT VARIOUS PERIODS
AND
49–50. PLAN OF MODERN JERUSALEM

For these, see G. A. Smith, *Jerusalem,* &c., vols. i. and ii., and various authorities cited there.

51. ST. PAUL'S TRAVELS

Authorities.—Ancient: *The Book of the Acts of the Apostles;* Paul's *Epistle to the Galatians,* i. 15 ff.; and references in other of his Epistles; cp. the ancient authorities cited for Maps 19, 42, 52. Modern: Sir W. M. Ramsay, *The Historical Geography of Asia Minor, St. Paul the Traveller, etc.,* and other volumes, also art. "Roads and Travel in the N.T." in the extra volume of Hastings' *D.B.;* J. Smith of Jordanhill, *Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul* (4th ed., 1880); Bp. Lightfoot, *The Epistle to the Galatians* (1865, 10th ed., 1880); J. Stalker, *Life of Paul* in *Handbooks for Bible Classes* (Edin., 1884); G. G. Findlay, art. "Paul the Apostle," in Hastings' *D.B.,* vol. iii.; J. Moffatt, *The Historical N.T.* (Edin., 1901); C. A. T. Skeel, *Travel in the First Century after Christ* (Camb., 1901).

The four apostolic journeys of St. Paul were as follows:—

1. Acts xiii. 4–xiv. 26, from Antioch of Syria by Seleucia to Cyprus at Salamis, thence across the island to Paphos, thence by sea to Attalia for Perga in Pamphylia, Antioch of Pisidia, Iconium, Lystra, Derbe, and back by Lystra, Iconium, Antioch, Perga, and Attalia, whence by sea to Seleucia and Antioch of Syria.

2. Acts xv. 36–xviii. 32, with Silas, from Antioch of Syria through Syria and Cilicia to Derbe and Lystra, "through the cities" (xvi. 4), the Phrygian region of Galatia, when, being forbidden to speak in Asia, he came over against Mysia, and having essayed Bithynia, and passing by Mysia, he descended to Troas; thence by Samothrace to Neapolis, Philippi, Amphipolis, Apollonia, Thessalonica, Berœa, Athens, Cenchrea, and across to Ephesus; thence by sea to Cæsarea of Palestine, Jerusalem, and Antioch in Syria—49–52 A.D. The red line of this journey in the Map is interrupted between Pisidia and the valley of the Rhyndacus, down which Paul

probably came towards Troas, because during the interval his course is quite uncertain, and authorities greatly differ as to its probable direction, some taking him as far round as Ancyra in N. Galatia, others bringing him either directly or by Dorylaion, to the Rhyndacus.

3. Acts xviii. 22, xix. 1–xxi. 17 (2 Cor. ii. 12 ? etc.), from the Syrian Antioch, through the Galatian region and Phrygia and the upper coasts to Ephesus, where he stayed for two years, thence (by land ?) to Troas and across to Macedonia and *those parts* (? Achaia, Illyricum—see Moffatt) to Corinth; thence back through Macedonia and over the sea by Troas, Mitylene, Chios, and Samos to Trogyllium, Miletus (whence he sent to Ephesus), Cos (or Coos), Rhodes, Patara, Tyre, Ptolemais, Cæsarea, Jerusalem—52–56 A.D.

4. Acts xxvii., xxviii., voyage in a ship of Adramyttium from Cæsarea, Sidon, and *under* Cyprus over the sea of Cilicia and Pamphylia to Myra of Lycia; thence in a ship of Alexandria till they came over against Cnidus, and thence *under* Crete past Salmone to the Fair Havens near Lasea; thence in a tempest to the wreck of the ship off Melita; thence, after three months, in another ship of Alexandria, by Syracuse and Rhegium to Puteoli; and so by Appii Forum and the Three Taverns to Rome.

52. ASIA MINOR—OROGRAPHICAL

Showing Positions of the Seven Churches

Authorities.—Ancient: *The Book of the Acts of the Apostles; The Apocalypse* (*Revelation*) *of St. John the Divine,* chs. i.—iii. Modern: the works cited for Map 51, and in addition Sir W. M. Ramsay, *The Church in the Roman Empire* (Lond., 1893), *Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia* (Lond., 1895–7), *The Letters to the Seven Churches* (Lond., 1905); for the natural features, see Ramsay's *Hist. Geog. of Asia Minor* (1890) and D. G. Hogarth's *The Nearer East.*

53. THE CHURCH AND EMPIRE IN THE EAST UNDER TRAJAN. *c.* 110 A.D.

Authorities.—Ancient: In the N.T. the Acts and Epistles; Dion Cassius, lxviii.; Letters of the Younger Pliny; Roman Inscriptions of the period. Modern: Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,* ch. i.; Stuart Jones, *The Roman Empire* (in *The Story of the Nations* series); Ramsay, *The Church in the Roman Empire, Historical Commentary on Galatians* (1895), section 15, and other works; Harnack, *The Expansion of Christianity.*

In addition to the regions coloured as representing the expansion of Christianity, it must be kept in mind that Christian communities already existed at such centres as Athens, Corinth, and Rome, and that there was a Christian *Diaspora* throughout many other regions (cp. 1 Peter i.); but to colour these as Christian would give an exaggerated idea of the extension of the new faith.

53a. THE CHURCH AND EMPIRE IN THE EAST UNDER CONSTANTINE.

Authorities.—Ancient: The Ecclesiastical Historians who report on this period; the *Notitia Dignitatum in Partibus Orientis* (ed. Böcking, Fasciculi i. and ii.). Modern: Gibbon, chs. xv.–xviii.; Stuart Jones, *The Roman Empire* (in the *Story of the Nations*), and the other works mentioned in the note to the previous map.

The Christians suffered little persecution from the Imperial authorities between the time of Marcus Aurelius and that of Decius, who in the middle of the third century cruelly oppressed them. When his persecution ceased in 260 A.D., the Church, fortified and fertilised by her period of martyrdom, began a time of rapid expansion. The conversion of Armenia took place towards the end of the third century. In 303 persecution broke out again under Diocletian, but in 311 Constantine adopted Christianity, and in 325 presided at the Council of Nicæa. It was, however, under Theodosius (378–395) that orthodox Christianity triumphed and the final divorce took place between the Empire and Paganism.

54. PALESTINE IN THE FOURTH CENTURY ACCORDING TO EUSEBIUS AND JEROME.

Authorities.—Ancient: Eusebius and Jerome, their *Onomastika*—(1) Eusebius, Bishop of Cæsarea, Περὶ τῶν τοπικῶν ὀνομάτων τῶν ἐν τῇ θείᾳ γραφῇ, *c.* 330 A.D.; (2) Hieronymus (Jerome), *De Situ et Nominibus Locorum Divinæ Scripturæ, c.* 390 A.D. The Greek versions of the O.T. assist both in determining some sites, and in fixing the spelling of many of the names given by Eusebius, who used probably Origen's *Hexaplar* and Josephus. The mosaic map of Mâdaba is largely based on Eusebius, and affords material for the determination of sites and lines of communication. Procopius of Gaza, *On Justinian's Buildings,* has also been used by Klostermann (see below). Modern: The *Onomastika* of Eusebius and Jerome are printed in parallel pages in F. Larsow and G. Parthey's *Eus. Onom. cum latina Hieron. interpretatione* (Berlin, 1862), and are given separately with other materials in P. de Lagarde's

Onomastica Sacra (*alterum edita*) (Gött., 1887); E. Klostermann, *Das Onom. der Bibl. Ortsnamen* in vol. iii. of Eusebius' works (Leipzig, 1904); C. R. Conder, "The Onom." in *P.E.F.Q.*, 1896, pp. 229–245; P. Thomsen, "Palästina nach dem Onom. des Eus." in *Z.D.P.V.*, 1903, pp. 97–188, with map (cp. W. Kubitschek, *Jahreshefte des österreich. archäol. Inst.* (1905); A. Schulten, *Die Mosaikkarte von Madaba*, &c., with reproductions (Berlin, 1900); W. Kubitschek, *Die Mosaikkarte Palästinas* (reprint from the *Mitth. d. k.k. Geogr. Gesellschaft*, Vienna, 1900).

THE *civitates* marked on the map are those called by Eusebius πόλεις, or in fewer cases πολίχναι; the other sites are those he describes as κῶμαι, *villages*, Jer. *vici*. Eusebius and Jerome not infrequently differ in their locations of sites; the Map follows in each case the more probable alternative, with modifications suggested by Biblical and other evidence. Jerome, knowing the land better, is often the more correct (*e.g.* in the distance of Chorazin from Capernaum). The Map follows mainly Jerome's spelling of the names (*e.g.* Sichar for Eusebius' Suchar, Modeim for Eusebius' Modeeim). Some emendations of the spelling suggested by Klostermann and Thomsen have been adopted. Some duplicate names have been omitted for want of space. Thus Jerome's *Stagnum Gennezar* or *Genesareth*=ἡ Γενησαρίτις λίμνη of Eusebius, is also called *Stagnum Tyberiadis*=ἡ λίμνη Τιβεριάδος, and the *Mare Salinarum sive Mortuum*=Θάλασσα ἡ ἁλυκή, ἡ καλουμένη νεκρά of Eusebius, is also called *Mare Asphalti id est bituminis*=Ἀσφαλτῖτις. (On this Map *J* has to be pronounced *I*, *C* corresponds to the Greek K, and *ch* to X). Eusebius calls the whole land from the border of Phœnicia (sweeping by Carmel inland and then N. to Dan) to the border of Egypt ἡ Παλαιστίνη (Jer. Palæstina, extending it even to Ailath on the Gulf of 'Aḳabah). But both often use Judæa of the land from Dan to Beersheba, sometimes dividing it from Arabia on the E. by the Lake of Tiberias and the Jordan, and again giving the frontier as far E. as Arbela, while the S. border is fixed at Arad. The larger divisions marked on the map—on the E. Golan, Batanaia, Decapolis, Peræa, Araboth Moab, Arnonas; on the W. Galilee, Saron, Acrabittene, Thamnitica, Sephela, Daroma—are given both by Eusebius and Jerome; the latter alone adds Guphnensis. They are probably all popular names of the time—partly geographical, partly reflections of official political divisions in earlier centuries. Galilæa should come farther S. than on the Map—as far as Nazareth and Esdraelon. Idumæa (=the O.T. Edom, to the E. of the 'Arabah, and called in Eusebius' time Gebalene), Ausitis, the Trachon and Trachonitis, Damascene and Ituræa, all lie beyond the limits of our Map. Eusebius calls Esdraelon "The Great Plain" (so Josephus, but including the Jordan valley), sometimes with the addition "of Legio" or "beside Mt. Thabor." The Jordan valley, from Lebanon to the S. of the Dead Sea, he calls *the Aulon*.

Thomsen's map gives a network of roads and lines of communication deduced from the data of Eusebius. Kubitschek's strictures on this are hardly successful.

55. PALESTINE AFTER THE PEUTINGER TABLES

AUTHORITIES.—The two earliest editions known to the editor are: *Fragmenta Tabulæ antiquæ in quis aliquot per Rom. provincias itinera, ex Peutingerorum bibliotheca, ed. etc. M. Velsero Matei F. Aug. Vind.* (Venetiis, apud Aldum, 1591), and *Tabula itineraria ex illustri Peutingerorum bibliotheca quæ Augustæ Vindeliorum est* (Antwerp, Offic. Plantiniana, 1598). The present reproduction, that of Segment ix., is from the *Tabula Militaris Itineraria, Theodosiana et Peutingeriana nuncupata* (engraved from the Vindobensian edition of 1753), by Podocatharus Christianopulus (1793). The two most useful editions are those of Konrad Mannert, *Tab. Itineraria Peutingeriana*, with Introduction (Leipzig, 1824), and of Ernest Desjardins, *La Table de Peutinger*, with text (Paris, 1809 onwards). See further, Konrad Miller, *Die Weltkarte des Castorius* (Ravensburg, 1887–8); the last ed. of Th. Menke's *Bibel-Atlas* (Gotha); H. F. Tozer, *A History of Ancient Geography* (Camb., 1897), pp. 310–312; R. Röhricht in *Z.D.P.V.*, xxi. (1898), p. 85; P. Thomsen, "Untersuchungen zur älteren Palästinaliteratur," in *Z.D.V.P.*, xxix. (1906), pp. 103, 117; C. A. J. Skeel, *Travel in the First Century after Christ* (Camb., 1901), pp. 23 ff.

THIS Table, now in the Imperial Library of Vienna, owes its present name to Conrad Peutinger of Augsburg, to whom it was bequeathed by Conrad Celtes, who discovered it in a monastery in 1507. It is the copy by a monk of Colmar in the thirteenth century of an earlier map of the eleventh or twelfth century, the original of which was probably compiled in the fourth century (about 366, says Röhricht) from earlier Roman Itineraria based on materials which Agrippa (*d.* 12 B.C.) seems to have been the first to collect. This history explains the presence in it of the data of many periods. In the main it is a military map of the Roman Empire, in the third and fourth centuries, the only surviving specimen of the Imperial "itineraria picta." (In his paper, cited above in the *Z.D.P.V.*, xxix., P. Thomsen gives a comparative table of the Palestine data in Ptolemy, the Tab. Peut., the Antonine Itinerary, and the anonymous map of Ravenna, and also a map of Palestine after the data of Ptolemy and the *Notitia Dignitatum*, which it will be useful for the student to compare with the details of the Peutinger Table.) But it contains some details from Christian and Jewish sources.

The Tabula, 21 feet long by over a foot broad, extends from the S.E. coast of Britain to the limit of Alexander the Great's march, and even to the mouth of the Ganges and Taprobane (Ceylon). As the compiler's aim was to give the lines of roads throughout the Empire, with their stations and the distances between these, the shapes of lands and seas are even more distorted than upon the maps of modern American railway time-tables. The natural features (except rivers) are seldom traced; the smaller towns are indicated by two or three houses, but a great one by a circuit of walls with towers; and each watering-place by a tank surrounded by a bath-house. The Table is divided into xii. Segments, of which only the sixth, covering part of Asia Minor, with Rhodes and part of Cyprus, Palestine from Damascus and Abila, the Desert of the

Wanderings, and the Delta, is reproduced here. · Northern Syria (with Antioch) and the rest of Cyprus appear on Segment x.

In the Note under the Title, for *third century* read *fourth century.*

56. PALESTINE AFTER MARINUS SANUTUS, 1611

AUTHORITIES.—Bongars, *Gesta Dei per Francos sive Orientalis Historia,* Tomus Secundus: *Liber Secretorum Fidelium Crucis* auctor Marinus Sanutos (or Sanuto) dictus Torsellus de civitate Rivoalti . . . Patricius Venetus nunc primum cum libello ejusdem argumenti sine auctoris nomine ex M.S.S. veteribus editus (Hanoviæ, MDCXI), with Sanuto's Map of the World, Paraplus, or Map of the coasts of the Levant and the Sinai Peninsula, Map of Palestine, and Plans of Jerusalem and Acco(n); *Palestine Pilgrims' Text Society,* xxix. (1896), reproduces the Palestine Map, the Paraplus, and the Plan of Jerusalem; R. Röhricht, "Marino Sanudo, sen., als Kartograph Palästineas," in *Z.D.P.V.*, xxi. (1898), pp. 84–126, with reproductions of all the maps and plans.

MARINO SANUTO, sen., a Patrician of Venice, visited the Holy Land five times, but for the preparation of his volume and maps probably drew besides on the results of the geographer Pietro Visconte of Genoa, who published Atlases between 1311 and 1318 (Jomard, *Les Monuments de la Géographie,* Paris, 1847, planche ix.). The importance of his work for us lies in this, that, as Röhricht says, it furnishes "den Niederschlag des zeitgemässen kartographischen Wissens und Könnens." There are two codices in England, one in the British Museum, No. 27,376, and one at Oxford in the Bodleian, Cod. Tanneri, 196. For other codices see Röhricht, who states many of the differences of detail among them. In Bongar's edition of Sanuto's work, *Liber Secretorum Fidelium Crucis,* the portions relevant to the Map of Palestine, which is here reproduced, are contained on pp. 243–262, and entitled "Quartadecima Pars continet Locorum dispositionem, maxime Terræ Sanctæ, habens capitula xii."

We are ignorant of the principles or the data on which the map is divided into squares—said to be the earliest of its kind to be so. It extends from (Damascus, the Lebanons, and) Dan to Beersheba and the S. end of the Dead Sea, and from the Coast to the Arabian Desert. For further details of the coast and for the Peninsula of Sinai, Sanuto's other map, the Paraplus, should be consulted.

57. SYRIA AND PALESTINE IN THE TIME OF THE CRUSADES AND THE LATIN KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM

AUTHORITIES—Contemporary (and nearly so); *Recueil des Historiens des Croisades* (Paris, 1841 to the present date), containing both the Western and Eastern historians, of whom the following are the most valuable geographically: William of Tyre (1095–1184), *Hist. Rerum in partibus transmarinis Gestarum,* &c.; Geoffrey de Vinsauf, *Itinerarium Regis Anglorum Richardii,* &c. (1187–1193); Bernard le Trésorier, *De Acquisitione Terræ Sanctæ;* also in Bongars, *Gesta Dei per Francos* (1611); Vinsauf, Englished in Bohn's *Chronicles of the Crusades,* and in *Palestine Pilgrims Text Society's Library; Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani* MXCVII–MCCXCI, ed. by R. Röhricht (Innspruck, 1893), with an *additamentum* (1904); Ambroise, *L'Estoire de la Guerre Sainte,* a rhyming chronicle of the Third Crusade, with translation, glossary, and index of names (rich in geographical material), by Gaston Paris (Paris, 1897); Bohaeddin, *Life of Saladin,* with excerpts from the history of Abulfeda, edited, with a Latin translation, by A. Schultens (Leyden, 1732); Benjamin of Tudela's *Travels,* 1160–1173, Englished in Bohn's *Early Travels in Palestine* (1848), text and English by M. N. Adler in *J.Q.R.*, 1905–6. Modern: Gibbon's *Decline and Fall,* chs. lviii., lix. (in Bury's ed., with a map); Maundrell, *Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem in* 1697 (in Bohn's *Early Travels*); E. Ray, *Les Colonies Franques de Syrie, au xii^me et xiii^me Siècles* (Paris, 1883); W. Heyd, *Histoire d. Commerce d. Levant au Moyen Age* (Leipzig, 1885–86), 2 vols., and *Les Consulats établis en Terre Sainte au Moyen Age, etc.* (traduit par M. Furcy Raynaud); Prutz, *Die Besitzungen des deutschen Ordens im Heiligen Lande* (Leipzig, 1877), and "Die Besitz. des Johanniter Ordens in Paläst. u. Syrien," in *Z.D.P.V.*, 1881, pp. 157 ff.; Röhricht, *Gesch. des Königreichs Jerusalem,* 1100–1291 (Innspruck, 1898); W. B. Stevenson, *The Crusades in the East* (Cambridge, 1907), with maps.

THIS Map presents the political divisions in Syria and Palestine during the period of the Crusades (1096–1291)—which includes that of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem (1097–1185)—with subdivisions, and the names of towns, castles, *casales,* and natural features. It is impossible, of course, to include the names of all the casales and estates into which Palestine was parcelled by the Crusaders, but the Map gives the most important, whether with regard to the history of the time or the modern task of identifying the ancient sites. The names are spelt as in the original documents given above (with some requisite emendations). Appended is a chronological table. It must be kept in mind that different authorities number the Crusades differently. "Together they form a continuous stream for the greater part of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The numbering of a selected few obscures this fact. Only the First Crusade is rightly defined by the numeral attached. Similar expressions applied to the other Crusades should seldom or never be used" (Stevenson, p. 3). This is true at least beyond the third. Thereafter the numbers differ, as indicated by the brackets in the following:

I. 1096–99, Peter the Hermit, Godfrey; 1098, Antioch taken; 1099, Kingdom of Jerusalem founded; 1100, Baldwin I, King of Jerusalem; 1101, Stephen of Blois, the Wolf of Bavaria, &c., reached the Halys River, and their hosts are scattered there; 1101, Baldwin takes Tripoli; 1118, Baldwin II, Order of Temple founded about this time; 1124, Tyre surrenders; 1131, Fulke of Anjou king; 1143, Baldwin III; 1146, Nureddin conquers Damascus and Edessa.

II. 1147–49, Bernard, Louis VII, and Emperor Konrad III, Crusaders advance to Damascus; 1153, Baldwin III takes Acre, Askalon surrenders; 1162, Amalrich king; 1171, Saladin overthrows the Fatimite Khalifate of Egypt; 1173, Baldwin IV; 1183, Saladin conquers the most of Syria, but neither Tyre nor Tripoli; 1185, Baldwin V; 1186, Guy of Lusignan; 1187, Saladin takes Jerusalem, after defeating Christians at Ḥaṭṭin.

III. 1189–92, Gregory VIII, Friedrich Barbarossa, Richard Lionheart, Philip Augustus of France; 1189–91, Siege and capture of Acre; 1193, Saladin leaves the coast from Jafa to Acre to the Christians, Death of Saladin.

IV. 1197–98, Innocent III, Heinrich VI, Conrad of Mainz.

V. (IV according to some). 1202–4, Venice under the Doge Dandolo, the Latin occupation of Constantinople; 1212, the Children's Crusade.

(V. according to some). 1218–21, Andrew of Hungary and Austrians; fruitless expeditions from Acre to the sources of Jordan and Mt. Tabor; expedition to Egypt; Damietta taken and surrendered.

VI. 1228–29, Friedrich II obtains by treaty the cession of Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Tibnin and Sidon to the Christians.

VII. 1239–41, Richard of Cornwall; 1244, the Charesmians devastate Palestine.

VIII. (VI according to some). 1248–54, St. Louis of France, expedition to Egypt, Damietta taken and surrendered.

IX. (VII according to some). Louis IX invades Tunis, English fleet under Edward I delivers Acre from siege, and returns.

1271, Sultan Baibars takes Antioch, Krak des Chevaliers from the Knights of St. John (who had held it since 1180), and afterwards Montfort from the German Knights, 1287 Margat, and 1289 Tripoli, Sidon, Tyre, Jaffa, &c.; 1291, his son, Sultan El-Ashraf, takes Acre and then ‘Athlit, the last Christian stronghold held by the Templars.

58. EUROPE TO ILLUSTRATE THE CRUSADES

Authorities.—See Notes to previous Map.

The different lines mark the advance of the First and Third Crusades.

58a. EXPANSION OF CHRISTIANITY

Authorities.—See Notes to Maps 53 and 53*a*.

59. PRESENT POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

Authority: The *Salnamé* or Turkish Government "Blue-Book"—see the editions of recent years.

Reports and Notices.—G. Hölscher, "Die administrative Einteilung des heutigen Syriens," *M. u. N.D.P.V.*, 1907, pp. 49–57, with G. Dalman's notes on this, *Id.*, 1909, p. 14; Br. Blau, "Die autonome Provinz Libanon," in Altneuland, 1907, pp. 266–268 (not seen). On von Oppenheim see below.

Maps: A. Durand, *Empire Ottoman: Turquie d'Europe, T. d'Asie, Nouvelle Carte administrative écon. et consulaire* (Paris, 1908—not seen); R. Huber, *Empire Ottoman, Division Administrative*, after the Turkish *Salnamé* of 1899 (Constantinople, 1905—not seen); *Carte de la Province du Liban* (Cairo, 1905). On von Oppenheim see below.

The Ottoman Government of Syria comprises two *Vilayets* or *Wilayets* (each under a Wāly):—Beyrout and Damascus, each divided into *Sanjaḳs* or *Mutaṣarrifliks* (each under a Muteṣarrif) and two additional *Sanjaḳs* or *Mutaṣarrifliks*:—Jerusalem and the Lebanon, both directly responsible to the Ottoman Ministry of the Interior. A *Sanjaḳ* is divided into *Ḳaḍās* (districts, or circuits or *arrondissements*) each under a Kāimmaḳan, and the Ḳadās again into *nāḥiyahs* (cantons or communes) under a Mudîr.

I. The five *Sanjaḳs* or *Mutaṣarrifliks* of the *Vilayet* of Beyrout are those of

1. Beyrout, covering the *Ḳaḍās* of Sidon, Tyre, and Merj ‘Ayûn.
2. ‘Akka (Acre), covering the *Ḳaḍās* of Ḥaifa, Tiberias, Safed, and Nazareth (but according to *M. u. N.D.P.V.*, 1907, pp. 23 f., this has since 1906 been attached to the *Sanjaḳ* of Jerusalem); as well as the *nāḥiyahs* of Sāḥil, Sha‘ûr, and Shefā ‘Amr.
3. Tarabulus (Tripoli), of which only part lies within this map.
4. Ladaḳiyeh (Latakiah), which lies beyond the map.
5. Belḳa (so called because formerly it included the region called The Belḳa, E. of Jordan: see *H.G.H.L.*, 535 f.), or properly Nāblūs (with its capital at Nāblūs, covering the *nāḥiyahs* first and second Jemmā‘īn, and Jemmā‘īn, and the *Ḳaḍās* Jenīn and Benī Sa‘b.

II. The four *Sanjaḳs* of the *Vilayet* of esh-Sham (Syria or Damascus) are those of:

1. Sham Sherif (Damascus), covering the *Ḳaḍas* of Ba‘albek, Biḳā‘ el-‘Aziz (capital Mu‘allaḳa), Wady el ‘Ajam (capital Katanā), Dūma, Nebk, Ḥaṣbeiyā, Rasheiyā, Zebdāny̅, and el-Ḳuneitra.
2. Ḥamāh (Hamah ?), only partly in the map.

3. Ḥauran (capital formerly at Sheikh Sa‘ad, now elsewhere), covering the *nāḥiyahs* of Ghabāghib and Jāsim, and the *Ḳaḍās* of ‘Ajlûn (capital Irbid), Suweideh (or Sueidā), Buṣr el-Ḥariri (on S. border of the Leja’), ed-Dera‘ah, Salkhad, and ‘Ahire.
4. Kerak, with the *nāḥiyahs* Khanzīreh and Dībān; and the Ḳadas, es-Salt, and eṭ-Ṭafileh, and Ma‘an. On the map es-Salṭ is reckoned to Ḥauran, but the change has been made recently. Dalman reports the addition of the *nāḥiyahs* of esh-Shobak and el-‘Aḳabah (*M. u. N.D.V.P.*, 1909, 14).

III. The *Sanjaḳ* of Jerusalem (Arab. Ḳuds Sherif) consists of the *nāḥiyahs* Beit-Laḥm (Bethlehem) Rāmallah, Safā, and ‘Abwain, and the *ḳadas* Yāfā (Joppa), Ghazzeh (Gaza), Khalīl (Hebron), Bīr Seba‘ (Beersheba); and to these the Ḳaḍa of Nazareth appears to have been added (see above). Dalman (*loc. cit.*) reports that the *ḳaḍa* of Bir es-Seba‘ has been changed into a *Sanjaḳ* or *Mutaṣarriflik* Mu‘āwinliyeh.

IV. The *Sanjaḳ* of Lebanon consists of the *Ḳaḍas* Shuf, Metn, Kesrwān, Batrun, Jezzîn, Kûra, Zaḥleh, and what was formerly the *nāḥiyàh* of Deir el-Ḳamr, directly under the Muteṣarrif, but appears now to be a *Ḳaḍā*. The town and environs of Beyrout do not belong to the Sanjaḳ of Lebanon, but are in the vilayet of Beyrout. The government of the Sanjaḳ is based on the “Reglement Organique du Liban,” constituted by the Sublime Porte, Great Britain, France, Prussia and Austria, and Russia in 1861. The Muteṣarrif must be a Christian, and has the rank of a Vizier with the title of Pasha. For further details see von Oppenheim, *Vom Mittelmeer zum Persischen Golf*, i. 32 ff., with a map, “Die Verwaltungs-Eintheilung des autonomen Bezirks des Lebanon, 1898.”

60. CHRISTIAN MISSIONS

The data for this map have been obtained from missionary reports of the different denominations, and by the Editor on successive journeys through the country. See also J. Richter, *Mission und Evangelisation im Orient*, the 2nd vol. of the *Allgemeine Evangelische Missionsgeschichte* (Gütersloh, 1908); W. A. Essery and J. H. Thomson, *The Ascending Cross: some Results of Missions in Bible Lands* (London: Religious Tract Society, 1905); A. Forder, *Ventures among the Arabs in Desert, Tent, and Town* (1905); H. A. Krose, *Katholische Missionsstatistik* (Freiburg i. Br., 1908).

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS IN THE FOREGOING LETTERPRESS

A.T.=(das) Alte Testament.

E.B. and *Enc. Bibl.*=*Encyclopædia Biblica*, ed. by T. K. Cheyne, D.D., and J. Sutherland Black, LL.D., (London, 1899–1903).

H.G.H.L.=*Historical Geography of the Holy Land*, by George Adam Smith (London, 1st ed. 1894; 4th ed. 1897).

Hastings, *D.B.*=*A Dictionary of the Bible*, ed. by James Hastings, D.D., vols. i.–iv. (Edin., 1898–1902); with *Extra Volume* (1904).

J.Q.R.=*Jewish Quarterly Review* (London).

Josephus, *Antt.*=*Flavii Josephi Antiquitatum Judaicarum Libri xx.*, ed. Benedictus Niese (Berlin, 1887–90).

Josephus, *Wars.*=*Flavii Josephi De Bello Judaico Libri vii.*, ed. as above (Berlin, 1894).

M. u. N.D.P.V.=*Mittheilungen und Nachrichten des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins* (Leipzig).

P.E.F. Mem.=*The Survey of Western Palestine, Memoirs*, ed. for the Palestine Exploration Fund, 3 vols. (London, 1881–83); *Jerusalem*, 1 vol. (’84); *Eastern Palestine*, 1 vol. (’89). See further Letterpress to Maps 15–30.

P.E.F.Q.=*Palestine Exploration Fund Quarterly Statement* (London).

Pliny, *H.N.*=*Historia Naturalis*. See further, Letterpress to Map 9.

Rev. Bibl.=*Revue Biblique Internationale* publiée par l’École Pratique d’Études Bibliques, établie au couvent Dominicain St. Étienne à Jérusalem (Paris and Rome).

Z.D.V.P.=*Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins* (Leipzig).

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES

*** *c.* = *circa* = *about.* A date opposite the mere name of a King signifies the year of his accession.

I.—SOME OF THE EARLIEST DATES (*very uncertain*)

B.C.	EGYPT.	CANAAN AND SYRIA.	BABYLONIA, ASSYRIA, &C.	B.C.
c. 4000	**Menēs**: Beginning of Dynasty I.	......	First Semitic Immigration from Arabia into Babylonia, probably after	4000
			Sargon I of Agade, monarch of Babylonia; according to Babylonian reckoning before 3750, possibly not till	*c.* 3200*
			Rise of Hittite Civilisation in Asia Minor before .	3000
c. 3000	......	Settlements of Stone Age.		
aft. 3010	Dynasty IV: The Pyramids.			
c. 2500	......	Semitic Immigration into Canaan . . .	co-æval with Second Semitic Immigration, sometimes called "Canaanite," into Babylonia.	*c.* 2500
?	Dynasty VI: First Egyptian . .	invasions of Canaan.	The Beginnings of Assyria.	*c.* 2300
			Ḫammurabi of Babylon.	*c.* 2280

* See footnote on pp. 90 f. of G. A. Smith's *Modern Criticism and the Preaching of the Old Testament.*

II.—THE SECOND MILLENNIUM BEFORE CHRIST

*** Modern reckonings of Egyptian dates vary considerably

B.C.	EGYPT.	CANAAN AND SYRIA.	BABYLONIA, ASSYRIA, &C.	B.C.
bef. 1800	Wall-paintings of Beni Hassan: Asiatic traders or immigrants in Egypt.			
c. 1800	Hyksos invasion of Egypt.	......	Hittites overthrow 1st Babylonian Dynasty.	*c.* 1800
			Assyria independent of Babylon before . . .	1600
c. 1550	**Thutmosis I**	overrunning Canaan and Syria . . .	reaches the Euphrates.	*c.* 1550
c. 1515	**Thutmosis III**	subdues Canaan and Syria	up to the Euphrates, probably	*c.* 1515
			but some say not till	*c.* 1480
c. 1480	**Amenhotep II** (according to some, the Pharaoh of the Oppression (??))			
aft. 1450	**Amenhotep III**	The Tell-el-Amarna Lettters.	......	*aft.* 1450
		Abd-Khiba, Egyptian vassal in Jerusalem.		
c. 1400	**Amenhotep IV**: Egypt . . .	loses her Syrian provinces.	......	*c.* 1400
c. 1350 (*or* 1300)	**Sety I**	invades Canaan and . . . . . in the Lebanon region.	fights the Hittites	
c. 1340–1275	**Rameses II** (according to the usual view the Pharaoh of the Oppression)	invades Canaan and . . . . . at Kadesh on the Orontes.	fights the Hittites	*c.* 1340–1275
aft. 1270 (1225?)	**Me(r)neptah** (according to the usual view the Pharaoh of the Exodus)	fights with "Israel" in Canaan.		
bef. 1200	Egypt's hold	on Canaan relaxes.	The Hittite Empire breaks up.	*c.* 1200
	Conditions now most	favourable for Israel's entry to Canaan.		
c. 1200	**Rameses III**	fights with the Philistines.	......	*c.* 1200
?	......	Song of Deborah.	**Tiglath-Pileser** establishes Assyrian power from N. Syria to Lake Van, onwards from . . .	1120
c. 1020	......	**Saul**, and beginning of Monarchy in Israel. .	......	*c.* 1020

III.—THE FIRST MILLENNIUM BEFORE CHRIST

(1) TILL THE RETURN OF THE JEWS FROM EXILE

B.C.	JUDAH.	ISRAEL.	THE PROPHETS.	SYRIA, PHŒNICIA, PHILISTIA, ETC.	ASSYRIA AND BABYLONIA.	B.C.
c. 1000	**David**, King of . .	all Israel.				
till 950 *or* 935	**Solomon**.					
c. 935	**Rehoboam**.	Disruption of the Kingdom. **Jeroboam I.**				
c. 930	**Shoshenk** of Egypt	invades Palestine.				
c. 923	**Abijam**.					
c. 920	**Asa**.					
c. 918	......	**Nadab**.				
c. 915	......	**Baasha**.				
c. 891	......	**Elah**.				
c. 888	......	**Zimri**. **Omri**.				
c. 876	......	**Ahab**.		Revolt of **Mesha** of Moab; the Moabite Stone (*circa* 860).		
c. 874	**Jehoshaphat**.		**Elijah**.			
854	......	First contact of Israel .	. . .	and Syria with Assyria at the	Battle of Ḳarḳar.	854
c. 853	......	**Ahaziah**.				
c. 852	......	**Joram**.				
850	......	......	......	Campaigns in all these three	years by **Shalmaneser II** of	850
c. 849	**Jehoram**.	......	......	Assyria against **Dadidri** or	**Hadadezer** of Damascus.	849
846	......	......	......	Revolt of Edom from Judah (2 Kings viii. 20 ff.).	......	846
c. 844	**Ahaziah**.					
c. 842	**Athaliah**.	**Jehu**.	......	......	Tribute from **Jehu**.	842
...	......	......	......	War of **Hazael** with . . .	Assyria.	...
839	......	......	**Elisha**.	War of **Hazael** with . . .	Assyria.	839
c. 836	**Joash**.	......	......	**Hazael** subdues Gilead (Amos i. 3); attacks Gath, but is bought off from Jerusalem.	......	836
c. 814	......	**Jehoahaz**.	......		......	814
	......	......	......			
812	......	......	......	......	Accession of **Ramman-Nirari**.	812
806	......	......	......	Arpad, campaign against, by .	Assyria.	806
803	......	......	......	Damascus, under **Meri**, . .	besieged and taken by Assyria.	803
...	......	......	......	A year of pestilence.	......	...
c. 798	......	**Joash**.				
c. 797	**Amaziah**.					
c. 783	......	**Jeroboam II.**	......	......	**Shalmaneser III.**	783
c. 778	**Uzziah** (**Azariah**).					
775	......	......	......	......	Expedition to Cedar Country.	775
773	......	**Jeroboam** re-conquers Moab, Gilead, and part of Aram.	......	Damascus, campaign against,	by Assyria.	773
772	......		......	Hadrach, campaign against,	by Assyria.	772
765	......		......	A pestilence.	Accession of **Assur-dan-il**.	765
				Hadrach, campaign against,	by Assyria.	
763	Total eclipse of the	sun on June 15th, . .	. . .	visible at	Nineveh.	763
759	......	......	......	A pestilence in Western Asia.	......	759
755	......	......	......	Hadrach suffers attack from .	Assyria.	755
754	......	......	**Amos**.	Arpad suffers attack from .	Assyria.	754
753	......	......	......	......	Accession of **Assur-Nirari**.	753
745	......	......	......	......	Accession of **Tiglath-Pileser III.**	745

III—THE FIRST MILLENNIUM BEFORE CHRIST—*continued*

(1) TILL THE RETURN OF THE JEWS FROM EXILE—*continued*

B.C.	JUDAH.	ISRAEL.	THE PROPHETS.	SYRIA, PHŒNICIA, PHILISTIA, ETC.	ASSYRIA AND BABYLONIA.	B.C.
743	......	**Zechariah** (6 months). **Shallum** (1 month). **Menahem.**	....	Arpad besieged, and after two	or three years taken by Assyria.	743
742	......	......	......			742
741	......	......	**Hosea.**			741
740 736?	"The year King **Uzziah** died." **Jotham** sole ruler.	......				
738	......	**Menahem** is	. .	mentioned as tributary to . .	Assyria.	738
c. 737	......	**Pekahiah.**				
c. 736	**Ahaz.**	**Pekah**, the Gileadite.				
735	**Ahaz** is attacked .	both by **Pekah** and . .	. .	by **Rezin** of Damascus (Isa. vii.)	......	735
734	......	Captivity of Gilead, Galilee,	......	. . . .	by Assyria (Isa. viii., ix.).	734
733	......	......	**Isaiah.**	Damascus besieged and taken	by Assyria.	733
732	**Ahaz** pays homage	. . . . . .	. .	at Damascus to the King of	Assyria.	732
731	......	......	......	......	**Tiglath-Pileser** becomes King of Babylon under the name of **Pul.**	731
c. 730	......	**Hoshea.**				
c. 727	**Hezekiah.**	......	......	......	**Shalmaneser IV.**	727
725	......	Siege of Samaria begins.				
722 or 1	......	Fall of Samaria, and de-	portation	of her people by . . .	**Sargon.**	722 or 1
720 or 19	......	......	......	Gaza overthrown by . . .	**Sargon** as he marches past Judah and defeats Egypt at Raphia.	722 or 19
715	......	Samaria repeopled . .	. .	. . . .	by tribes deported from Assyria.	715

B.C.	EGYPT.	JUDAH.	THE PROPHETS.	SYRIA, PHŒNICIA, PHILISTIA, ETC.	ASSYRIA, BABYLONIA, ETC.	B.C.
711	......	......	......	Ashdod taken by . . .	Sargon (Isa. xx. 1).	711
709	......	......	......	......	Sargon takes Babylon from **Merodach-Baladan.**	709
705	Allied with Egypt, .	Judah revolts from Assyria.	**Micah.**	(Isa. xxx., xxxi.).	Death of Sargon. **Sennacherib.**	705
701	......	Invasion of Judah . .	. . .	and all Palestine . . .	by Sennacherib (Isa. xxxvi.–xxxvii. 8).	701
		Deliverance of Jerusalem.	**Isaiah.**	Siege of Ekron.		
	Defeat of Egypt .	. . . . . .	. . .	at Battle of Eltekeh . . .	by Sennacherib.	
692	......	......	......	......	Sennacherib destroys Babylon.	692
691	**Taharka.**	Events in Isaiah xxxvii. 9 ff.?	......	......	War with Merodach-Baladan.	691
c. 685?	......	**Manasseh.**				
681	......	......	......	......	Sennacherib murdered. **Asarhaddon.**	681
678	......	......	......	Sidon subdued and Sidonians	deported by Asarhaddon.	678
676	......	Manasseh and . . .	. . .	21 Palestine princes pay tribute also Greek princes of Cyprus.	to Assyria:	676
675	......	......	......	Arabia invaded	by Asarhaddon.	675
674	......	......	......	Sinai invaded	by Asarhaddon.	674
671	......	......	......	Tyre besieged	by Asarhaddon.	671
c. 670	Taharka defeated at Memphis . .	. . . . . .	. . .	. . . .	by Asarhaddon.	c. 670
668	Taharka regains Egypt.	......	......	......	**Assurbanipal.**	668
666	......	Manasseh and . . .	. . .	21 Palestine princes pay tribute	to Assyria.	666
c. 664	Taharka overthrown, Dodekarchy established . . .	. . . . . .	. . .	(Palestine princes aiding) . .	by Assurbanipal.	c. 664
c. 663	**Urdamman** overthrown and Thebes	. . . . . .	. . .	. . . .	taken on 2nd Egyptian campaign of Assurbanipal.	c. 663
662	**Psamtik I**	......	......	Tyre and Arvad taken . .	by Assurbanipal.	662
652	Psamtik I	. . . . . .	. . .	Palestine princes, Arabia, Lydia,	Elam, and Babylon revolt.	652
649	......	......	......	......	Assurbanipal reduces Elam and Babylon.	649
647	......	......	......	Hauran, N. Arabia, and Edom	reduced in two campaigns by Assurbanipal.	647
645	......	......	......	Ammon, Moab, and Nabatæa		645
				Usa "by the sea" and Akko .	punished by Assurbanipal.	
c. 641	......	**Amon.**	......	Tyre assists, against Arvad, .	Assurbanipal.	641
c. 639	......	**Josiah.**				
c. 630	......	......	......	......	Scythians invade Western Asia.	c. 630
627	......	Jeremiah appears.				
c. 626	......	......	**Zephaniah.**	Western Palestine . . .	invaded by Scythians. **Assur-itil-ilani.**	c. 626
625	......	......	......	......	Nineveh attacked by Medes. Nabopolassar independent in Babylon.	625
621	......	Book of the Law (Deut. v.–xxvi., xxviii.) discovered. Josiah's reforms begin. Passover (2 Kings xxii., xxiii.).				
c. 620	......	......	? **Habakkuk.**	......	**Sin-sar-uskin.**	c. 620 ?
610	**Necho II**					
608	Necho defeats and	slays Josiah at Megiddo . Judah Egyptian vassal. **Jehoahaz** reigns three months: taken to Egypt. **Jehoiakim** succeeds.	. . . ? **Nahum.**	. . . .	and Nebuchadrezzar on Euphrates.	608
607–6	......	......	**Jeremiah.**	......	Fall of Nineveh to Medes and Chaldæans under Nabopolassar.	607–6
604	Necho defeated .	. . . . . .	. . .	. . . .	by Nebuchadrezzar at Carchemish. **Nebuchadrezzar.**	604
602 or 600	......	Judah vassal . . .	. . .	. . . .	of Babylon (2 Kings xxiv. 1).	602 or 600
599 or 597	......	Judah withholds . . .	. . .	. . . .	tribute from Babylon (2 Kgs. xxiv. 1).	599 or 597
		Judah invaded . . .	. . .	by Moab, Ammon, and Aramæans	in alliance with Babylon.	
597	......	**Jehoiachin** yields . .	. . .	. . . .	to Nebuchadrezzar. (2 Kings xxiv. 2–17).	597
		First Great Exile . . .	. . .	. . . .	to Babylonia.	
		Zedekiah vassal . . .	. . .	. . . .	of Babylon.	
594	**Psamtik II**	......	**Ezekiel.**			
593	......	Revolt delayed by Jeremiah	. . .	. . . .	against Babylon (Jer. xxxvi. f.) .	593
589	**Uah-ab-ra** (Hophrà, Apries) .	offers help to Zedekiah, who	. . .	. . . .	revolts from Babylon. (2 Kings xxiv. 20–xxv.).	589
587–6	......	Jerusalem taken . . .	. . .	. . . .	by Nebuchadrezzar.	587–6
		Second Great Exile . .	. . .	. . . .	to Babylonia.	
					Battle of the Eclipse: Triple League, Babylon. Media, Lydia.	585
573	......	Close of Book of . . .	Ezekiel.			
569	**Ahmose II.**					
561	......	Jehoiachin released (2 Kings xxv. 27–30).	......	......	Nebuchadrezzar dies. **Evil-Merodach.**	561
					Neriglissar.	559
c. 560–550	......	......	**Lamentations.**			
554	......	Harder times for the Jewish	. . .	. . . .	exiles under **Nabunahid** (Nabonidos)	554
			"**Isaiah,**" chs. xl.–lv.		Fall of Median Monarchy. **Cyrus.**	549
					Cyrus is repulsed from Babylonia. Invades Lydia; takes Sardis and King Crœsus.	545

III.—THE FIRST MILLENNIUM BEFORE CHRIST—*continued*

(2) FROM THE RETURN OF THE JEWS TO THE BIRTH OF CHRIST

B.C.	EGYPT.	THE JEWS.	SYRIA AND CYPRUS.	PERSIA.	GREECE.	B.C.
538	......	......	......	**Cyrus** takes Babylon.	......	538
537	......	The Jews return to Jerusalem	. . . . . .	from Babylon under . . .	. . . .	
		Zerubbabel and Joshua.				
		Restoration of altar.				
536	......	Foundation-stone of Temple (?)				
		Attacks of Samaritans begin.				
529	Assuan colony, .	and temple, of Jews.	......	Cyrus dies. **Cambyses.**	......	529
525	Conquest of Egypt by	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	Cambyses.	......	527
522	......	......	In Syria	Cambyses commits suicide.	......	522
				Pseudo-Smerdis.		
521	......	......	......	**Darius I** (Hystaspis).	......	521
520	......	**Haggai. Zechariah** (i.–viii.).	......	Darius overcomes insurrections,	......	520
		Building of the Temple begun.		visits and conciliates Egypt.	......	517
516	......	Completion of Temple.	......	Persian Satrapies organised.	......	516
515	......	......	......	Darius	crosses to Europe, and with	515
					help of Macedonians crosses	
					Danube and invades Scythia.	
c. 500	......	......	......	......	Ionians revolt.	c. 500
			Phœnician fleet at Cyprus	aids Darius against . . .	the Greeks, who win at .	
			Salamis of Cyprus, .	but are afterwards defeated.		
			Phœnicians devastate .	. . . .	Ionia.	
490	......	......	......	The Persians take . . .	Eubœa.	490
				Persians defeated by . . .	Greeks at Marathon.	
486	Egypt revolts under	Khabash.				
485	......	......	......	Darius dies. **Xerxes I.**	......	485
484	Egypt subdued.	......	......	Babylon revolts and is taken .	(Herod., i. 183).	484
480	......	......	......	Xerxes sets out from Sardis .	against Greece.	480
					Battles of Thermopylæ and	
					Salamis (Themistocles).	
479	......	......	......	Persians defeated at . . .	Platæa.	479
477	......	......	To Cyprus . . .	. . . .	the Greeks sail (Herod., i. 129).	477
476	......	......	Cyprus taken . . .	. . . .	by Athens.	476
470	......	......	......	Persians cleared out of . .	continent of Europe.	470
465	......	......	At Cyprus	80 Persian ships taken . .	by Cimon. Ionian coast free.	465
464	Second Egyptian re-	......	......	Xerxes assassinated. **Artaxerxes I**	......	464
	volt.	"**Malachi.**"		(Longhand). At Persian court	Themistocles arrives.	
460	Egypt aided . .	. . . . . .	from Cyprus . . .	. . . .	by 200 Athenian ships.	460
458	......	Ezra arrives at Jerusalem.	......	......	......	458
455	Egypt subdued .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	by Artaxerxes; annihilation .	of Greek army in Egypt.	455
450	Egypt invites Greeks					450
449	again.	......	Siege of Citium . .	. . . .	by Greeks.	449
445	......	Nehemiah arrives at Jerusalem.	Revolt of Megabyzus: .	. . . .	his son flies to Athens.	445
444	......	Establishment of the Law.				
		Rebuilding of walls.				
c. 440	......	......	......	Persians assist Samos to revolt: .	it is taken by Athens.	c. 440
432	......	Nehemiah's return to Jerus.	......	......	......	432
431	......	**Pentateuch** virtually complete	......	......	Peloponnesian War begins.	431
c. 430	......	......	......	In Persian armies . . .	Greek mercenaries.	c. 430
424	......	......	......	Artaxerxes dies. **Xerxes II.**	......	424
423	......	......	......	**Darius II** (Nothus).	......	423
c. 410	Egypt revolts.	......	......	Unsuccessful revolt of Medes.	......	410
		Joel.			Athens forced to treaty.	c. 408
c. 404	**Nepherites.**	......	......	Darius dies. **Artaxerxes II**	Close of Peloponnesian War.	404
				(Mnemon). Account of Persian	court by Ctesias.	
401	......	......	......	Cyrus loses battle of Cunaxa .	with 13,000 Greek mercenaries.	401
c. 400	**Hakar.**				Xenophon and the Ten	
					Thousand.	
c. 396	......	......	......	Tissaphernes defeated near Sardis	by Agesilaus of Sparta.	c. 396
393	......	......	Phœnician fleet . .	of Persia	defeats Sparta.	393
387	......	......	......	Peace of	Antalcidas.	387
376	War with . . .	. . . . . .	army, assembled at Acco .	by Persia, and including . .	Greek mercenaries.	376
361	Tachos . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	revolts against Persia by aid of	Greeks under Chabrias.	361
	Nectanebus: . .	. . . . . .	Tachos in Phœnicia . .	goes over to the Persians.		
358	......	......	......	**Artaxerxes III** (Ochus).	......	358
350	......	......	......	Artabazus satrap of Phrygia .	flies to **Philip** of Macedon.	350
350	War in Egypt.	Insurrection in Judah. Much	Revolt of Phœnicians and	Satraps of Cilicia and Syria driven	......	350
		bloodshed there (Jos., XI	Cyprus.	back by Mentor sent by Necta-		
		Ant. vii. 1; Solinus, xxxv.		nebus.	Isocrates urges Philip to at-	347
		4). Jews subdued by Olo-			tack Persia.	
		phernes (Diod. xxxi. 28:				
		cf. Book of Judith). Many	Invasion of Syria and re-			
345		Jews taken to Hyrcania.	duction of Sidon . .	by Artaxerxes III, aided . .	by 10,000 Greek mercenaries.	345
343	Egypt reduced . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	by Artaxerxes.	......	343
338	......	......	......	Artaxerxes III dies. **Arses**, the	Battle of Chæronea.	338
				creature of Bagoas.	Philip master of Greece; desig-	
					nated leader against Persia.	
335	......	......	......	Bagoas kills Arses. **Darius III**	......	335
				(Codomannus). Bagoas killed.		
334	......	......	......	......	**Alexander** crosses Hellespont.	334
333	......	......	......	Darius defeated at Issus . .	by Alexander.	333
332	Invasion of Egypt, after marching past Judah, .		and besieging Tyre and Gaza,	. . . .	by Alexander.	332
331	Alexander leaves Egypt, marches past Judah, .		visits Samaria, . . .	defeats Darius at Arbela, and	......	331
				takes Babylon, Susa, Persepolis.		
330	......	......	......	Darius killed in Bactria.	......	330
	......	......	......	Conquests to Oxus and Indus of Alexander.	......	
323	......	......	......	...... Death of Alexander.	......	323
		"**Zechariah**" (ix.–xiv.)				
322	**Ptolemy I** (Soter).					
320	Ptolemy . . .	takes Jerusalem (?) . .	and conquers Syria and Cyprus.	......	......	320
c. 315	......	......	Syria taken by Antigonus, who expels Seleucus from Babylon.		......	c. 315
312	Ptolemy . . .	. . . . . .	defeats Demetrius at Gaza. **Seleucus** retakes Babylon. Beginning of Seleucid era.			312
311	Ptolemy . . .	. . . . . .	driven from Syria by Antigonus, who by treaty retains Syria.		......	311
306	Ptolemy, . . .	. . . . . .	Antigonus, and Seleucus assume title of kings.			306
	Ptolemy . . .	. . . . . .	loses Cyprus to Antigonus, through defeat at sea by Demetrius.			
		? **Book of Jonah.**				
301	Ptolemy . . .	regains Cœle- . . .	Syria. Antigonus slain by Seleucus at battle of Ipsus.		......	301
			Cyprus retained by Demetrius, son of Antigonus.			
297	......	......	Demetrius invades Palestine; two years later takes Athens.		......	297
287	......	......	Cyprus taken from Demetrius by Seleucus.		......	287
286	**Ptolemy II**					
	(Philadelphus).					
280	......	......	**Antiochus I** (Soter).	......	......	280
264	Egypt's . . .	wars for Palestine . .	with Syria break out again.	......	......	264
261	......	Probable close of **Prophetic**	**Antiochus II** (Theos).	......	......	261
		Canon.				
250	......	About this time Greek trans-				
		lation of Pentateuch.				
248	Egypt . . .	. . . . . .	and Syria make peace by marriage of Antiochus II with Ptolemy II's daughter.			248
247	**Ptolemy III**					
	(Euergetes).					
246	......	......	**Seleucus II** (Callinicus).	......	......	246
226	......	......	**Seleucus III** (Ceraunus).	......	......	226
223	......	......	**Antiochus III** (the Great).	......	......	223
222	**Ptolemy IV**					
	(Philopator).					
218	......	Palestine overrun . . .	by Antiochus III.	......	......	218

III.—THE FIRST MILLENNIUM BEFORE CHRIST—*continued*

(2) FROM THE RETURN OF THE JEWS TO THE BIRTH OF CHRIST—*continued*

B.C.	EGYPT.	THE JEWS.	SYRIA AND CYPRUS, GREECE AND ROME.	B.C.
217	Ptolemy IV . .	at Raphia compels . .	Antiochus to retreat (Dan. xi. 10).	217
205	**Ptolemy V** (Epiphanes).			
202	......	Palestine taken . . .	by Antiochus.	202
200	Egypt . . .	takes Palestine.		
198	......	Palestine again taken . .	by Antiochus (Dan. xi. 13 ff.).	198
197	Egypt, . . .	giving up Palestine to . .	Syria, makes treaty with latter by marriage (Dan. xi. 17).	197
187	......	......	**Seleucus IV** (Philopator).	187
181	**Ptolemy VI** (Eupator). **Ptolemy VII** (Philometor).			
176	......	Simon, intriguing against the High Priest Onias III,	incites Seleucus IV to make an attempt on the Temple treasure: in vain (Dan. xi. 20).	176
175	......	......	**Antiochus IV** (Epiphanes) (Dan. xi. 21–45).	175
		Attempts to Hellenise Judah	by Antiochus IV.	
170	**Ptolemy VIII** killed. **Ptolemy IX** (Physcon), joint king with Ptolemy VII.	Jerusalem surprised . .	by Jason.	170
169	......	The Temple plundered .	by Antiochus IV.	169
168	......	Persecution of Jews, to destroy their religion, . .	by Antiochus IV.	168
		Syrian garrison and altar to Zeus in Jerusalem (Daniel xi. 31).		
167	......	Revolt of Mattathias and his five sons	against Syria.	167
166	......	**Judas Maccabæus.** **Book of Daniel.**		
165	Ptolemy VII alone.	Purification of the Temple.		
164	......	......	**Antiochus V** (Eupator).	164
162	......	......	**Demetrius I** (Soter).	162
161	......	**Jonathan Maccabæus.**		
153	......	Jonathan High Priest.		
150	......	......	**Alexander** (Balas).	150
145	Ptolemy IX alone.	......	**Demetrius II** (Nicator): **Antiochus VI** rival king for a few years.	145
142	......	**Simon Maccabæus.** Judah's independence . .	acknowledged by Syria.	142
139	......	The Jewish state . . .	acknowledged by Rome.	139
135	......	**Hyrcanus I.**		
133	... ..	Jerusalem besieged . .	by **Antiochus VII** (Sidetes).	133
129	... ..	......	Antiochus VII slain by Parthians. .... **Demetrius Nicator.**	129
125	......	......	**Antiochus VIII** (Grypus).	125
117	**Ptolemy X** (Soter II).			
			Antiochus IX (Cyzicenus).	116
106	**Ptolemy XI** rival king.			
103	......	**Aristobulus I.**		
102	......	**Alexander Jannæus.**		
			Seleucus VI.	96
			Antiochus X. .... **Antiochus XI** rival king. **Philippus I** holds parts of Syria.	94
88	Ptolemy X alone.	......	**Demetrius III** holds Cœle-Syria.	88
81	**Ptolemy XII.**			
80	**Ptolemy XIII.**			
78	......	**Queen Alexandra.**		
			Antiochus XIII (Asiaticus).	69
66	......	**Hyrcanus II.** **Aristobulus II.**		
			Antiochus XIII dismissed by Pompey.	65
63	......	Pompey takes Jerusalem.	Syria becomes a Roman province.	63
62	......	**Hyrcanus II** a Roman vassal.		
51	**Ptolemy XIV.** **Cleopatra.**	. . . . . .	jointly under guardianship of Roman Senate.	51
47	**Ptolemy XV.**			
42	......	Palestine	and Syria under Mark Antony.	42
41	**Cleopatra** and **Cæsarion** (Pt. xvi.)			
40	......	Invasion of Palestine . . **Antigonus.**	by the Parthians.	40
37	......	**Herod.**		
32	Death of Cleopatra.	......	Octavian defeats Antony at Actium.	32
31	Egypt Roman prov.			
4	......	Death of Herod.		

*** *For additional dates during this period see notes to Maps* 38–42.

IV.—PRINCIPAL DATES IN THE CHRISTIAN ERA

(1) THE ROMAN PERIOD

	A.D.
Judæa a Roman Province under Procurators	6
Ministry of Jesus Christ	26–29
Martyrdom of St. Stephen	30
Apostolic Journeys of St. Paul	34–56
St. Paul's Voyage to Rome	59, 60
Wars of the Jewish Insurrection	66–70
Siege and Conquest of Jerusalem by Titus	70
Formation of Roman Province of Arabia by Trajan	106
Jerusalem rebuilt by Hadrian	130
Final Revolt of Jews under Bar-Khokhba and its suppression	132–5
Ælia Capitolina founded on site of Jerusalem	136
Origen in Palestine	*c.* 218

	A.D.
The Decian Persecutions	*c.* 250
Diocletian's Persecution	*from* 303
Eusebius, Archbishop of Cæsarea	315–318
Constantine the Great	323–336
Jerome (Eusebius Hieronymus Sophronius) in Palestine	385–420
Final overthrow of Paganism in Palestine	*c.* 400
Extinction of the Western Empire	476 or 479
Justinian Emperor—Buildings in Palestine	527–565
Chosroes I invades Syria	540
Great Plague	542
Conquest of Syria by Chosroes II	611

(2) THE MOSLEM PERIOD

	A.D.
Birth of Mohammed	569
He begins to prophesy at Mecca	609
The Hejra or Flight of Mohammed	622
Moslem Conquest of Arabia	629–32
The Emperor Heraclius receives an Embassy from Mohammed at Emesa	629
Death of Mohammed	632
Moslem Conquest of Syria	633–8
Siege and Capture of Damascus	634 (635)
Battle of the Yarmuk	636
Siege and Capture of Jerusalem by the Saracens	636 or 637
Omeijjade Khalifs make Damascus their capital	661
Moslem Conquest of Africa	698–709
Moslem Conquest of Spain	713

	A.D.
Moslem Invasion of Europe reaches its limit at Tours, and is turned there by Charles Martel	732
Rise of the Abbasside Khalifs	*from* 746
Harûn er-Rashîd, his Campaigns against the Romans	781–805
Invasion of Syria by the Seljuk Turks	1070–85
First Crusade	1097–98
Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem	1098–1187
Overthrow of Crusaders by Saladin in the Battle of Hattin	1187

*** *For a list of the dates of the various Crusades see notes to Map* 57.

Sultan Beibars and the overthrow of the Franks in Palestine	*c.* 1270
Mongol Invasions of Syria, the last by Timur or Tamerlane	1240, 1260, 1400
Siege and Capture of Constantinople by Mohammed II	1453
Invasion of Syria from Egypt by Napoleon, and his Retreat	1799

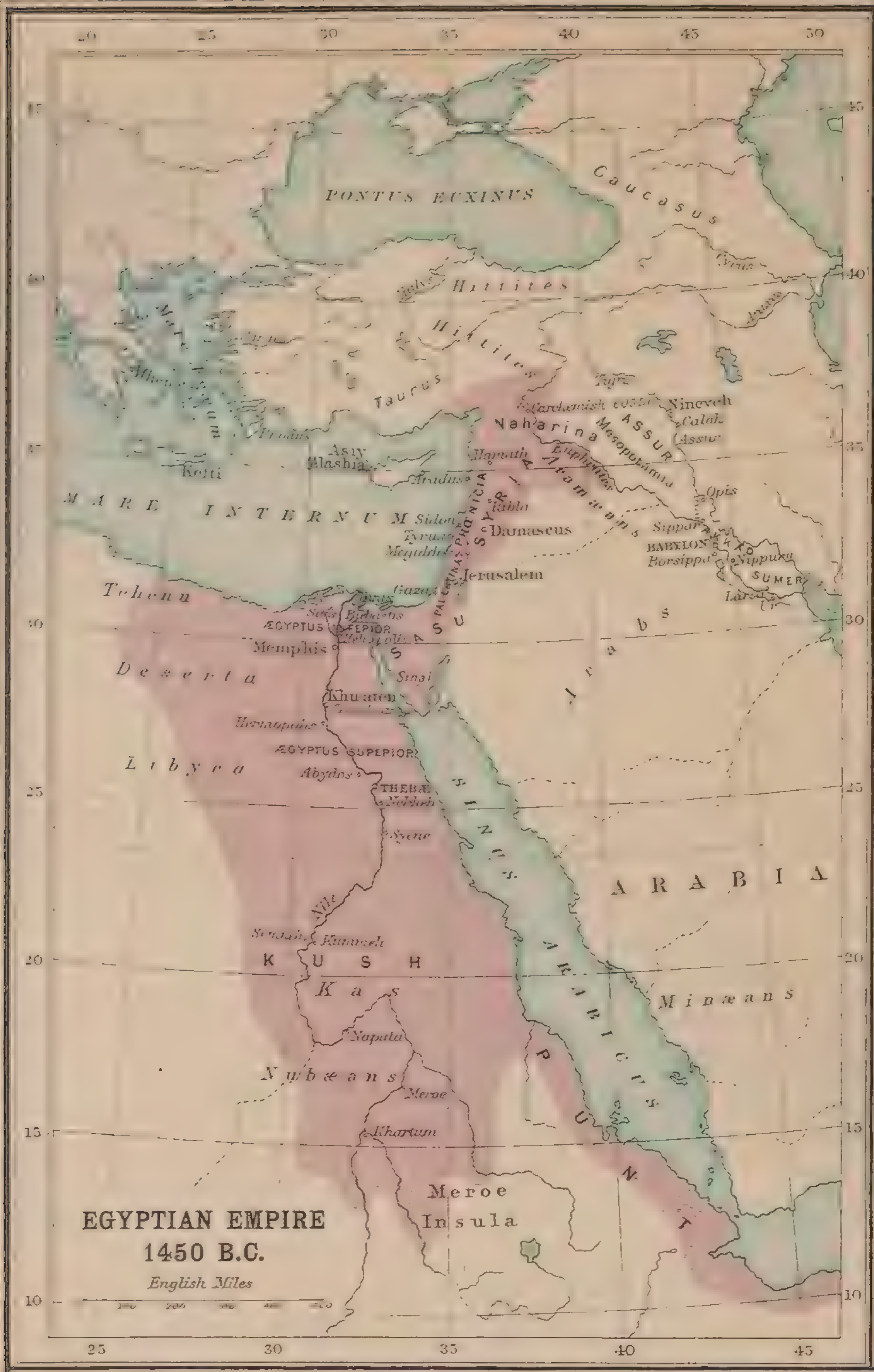
THE SEMITIC WORLD

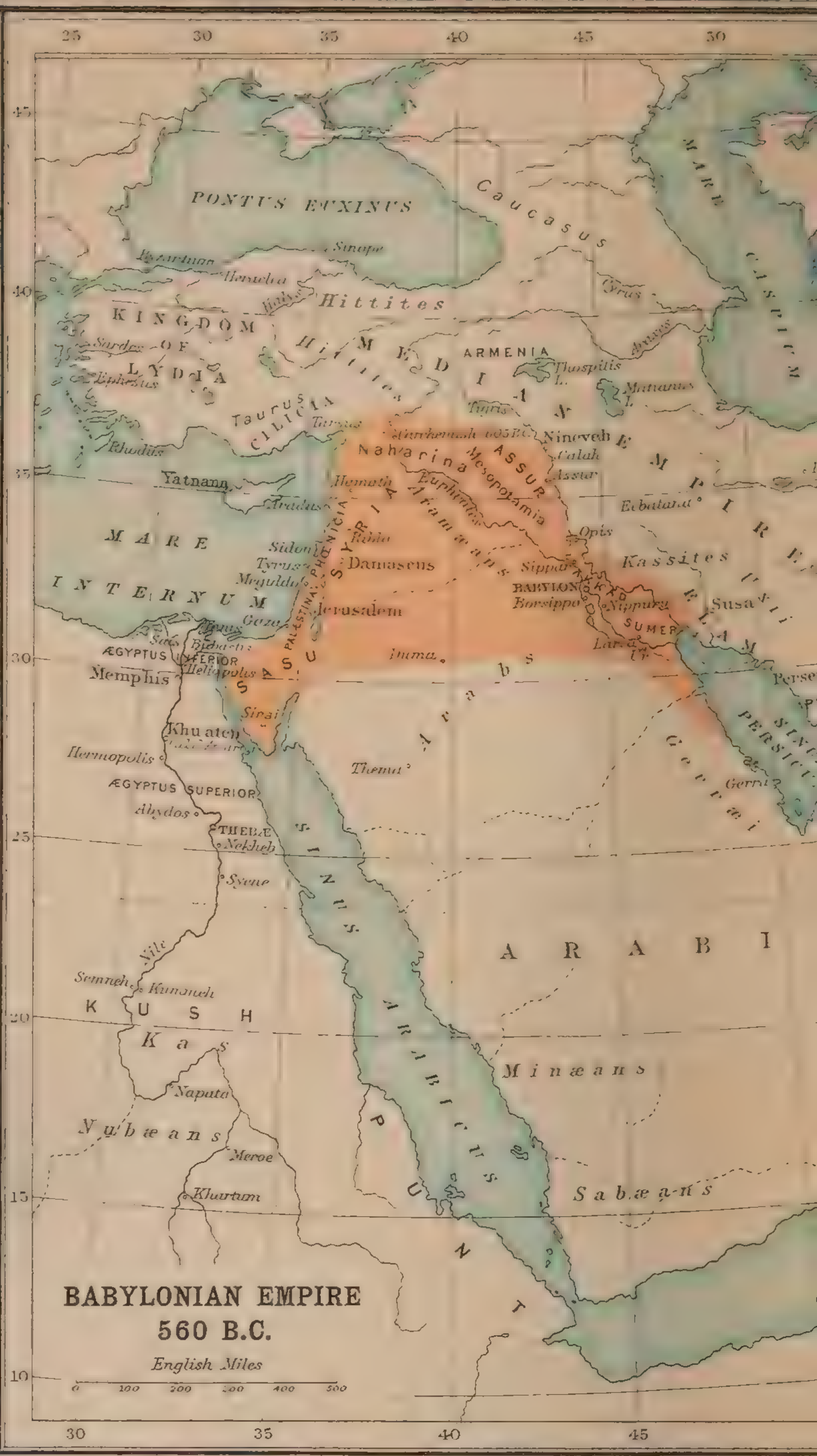
Phœnician Colonies on Mediterranean underlined in red

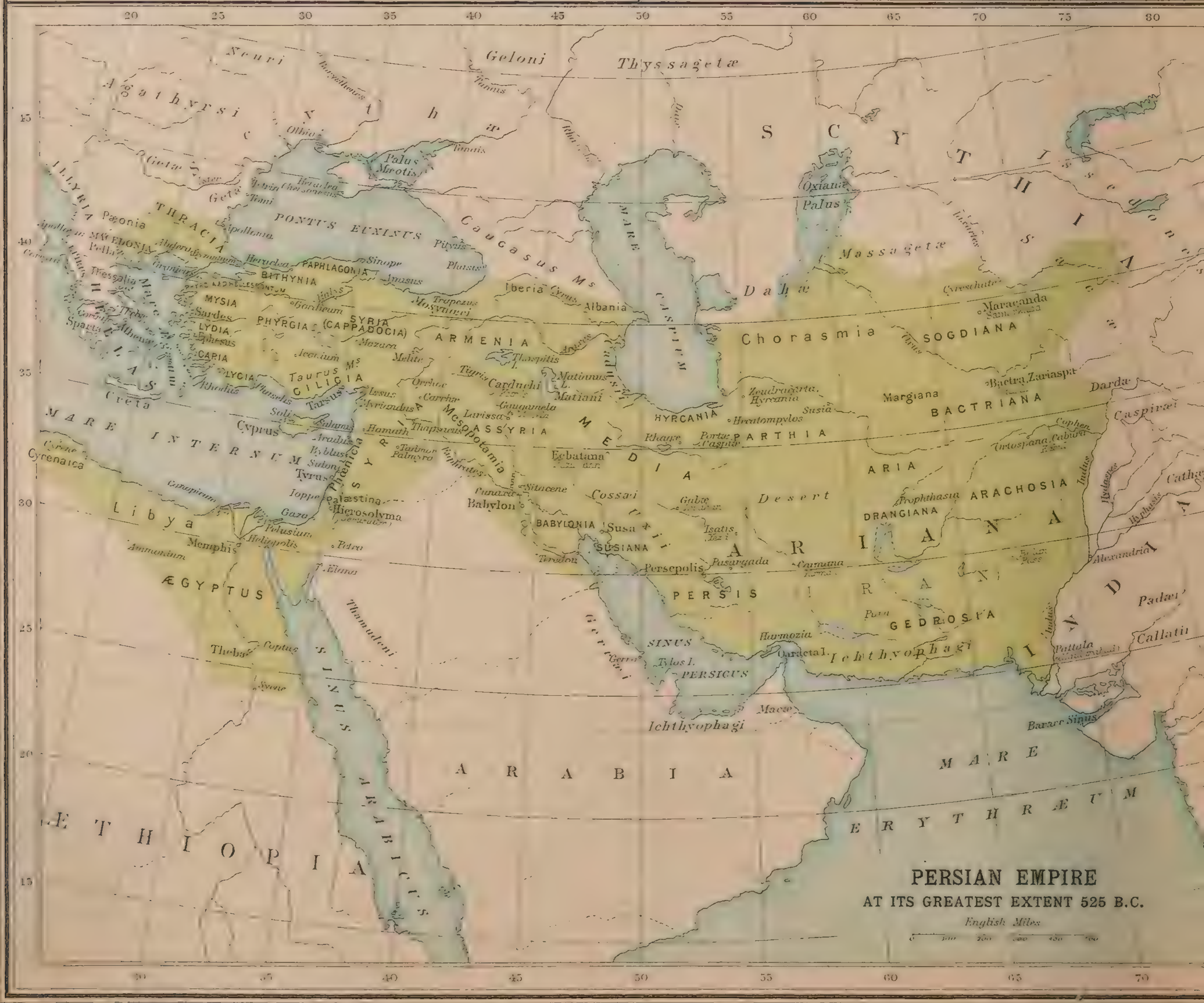
🟩	Fertile Land
☐	Arid Steppe Land
🟥	Desert

JEWISH BABYLONIA

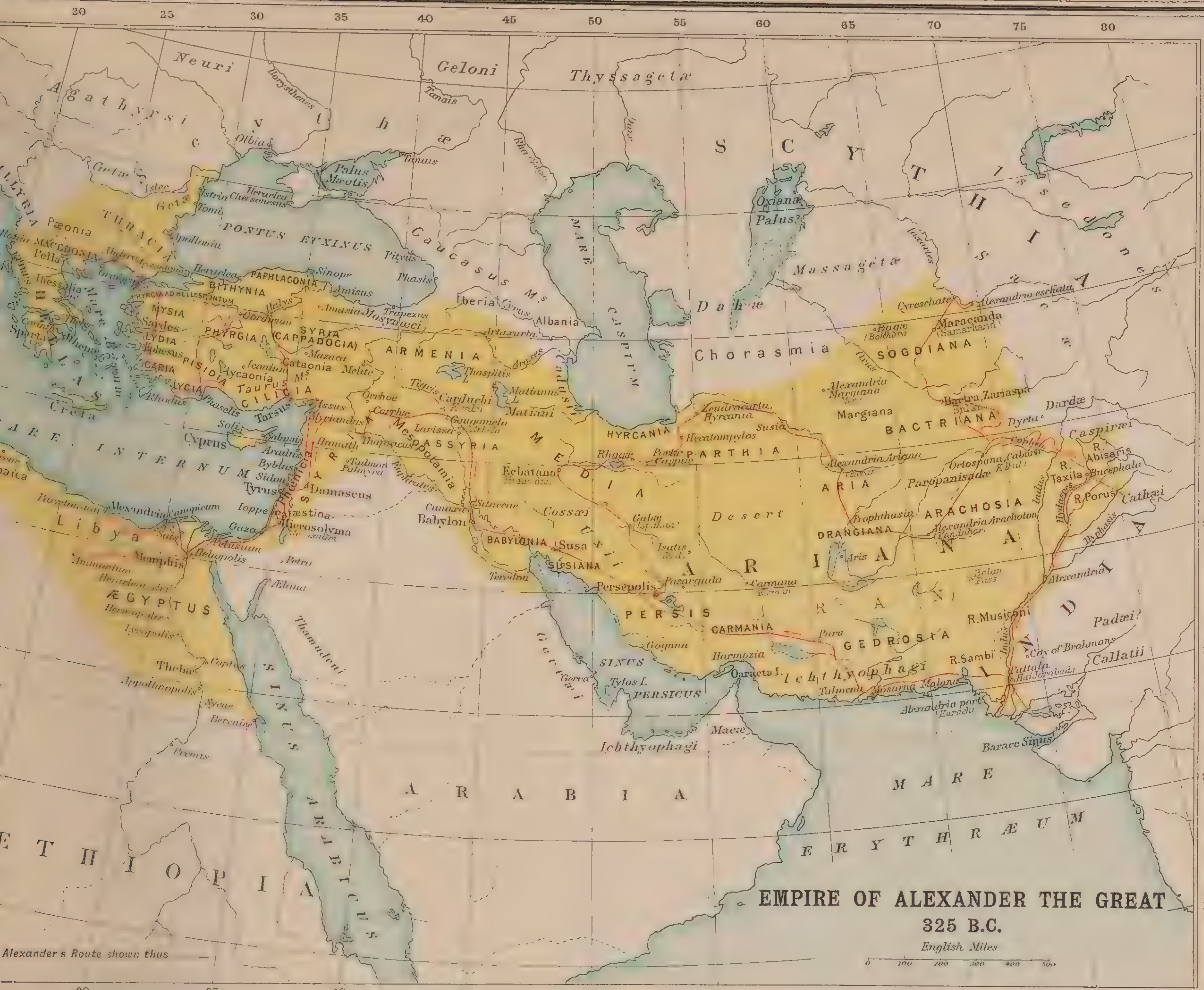
WESTERN ASIA
BEFORE 1400 B.C.


EGYPTIAN EMPIRE
1450 B.C.
English Miles


BABYLONIAN EMPIRE
560 B.C.
English Miles

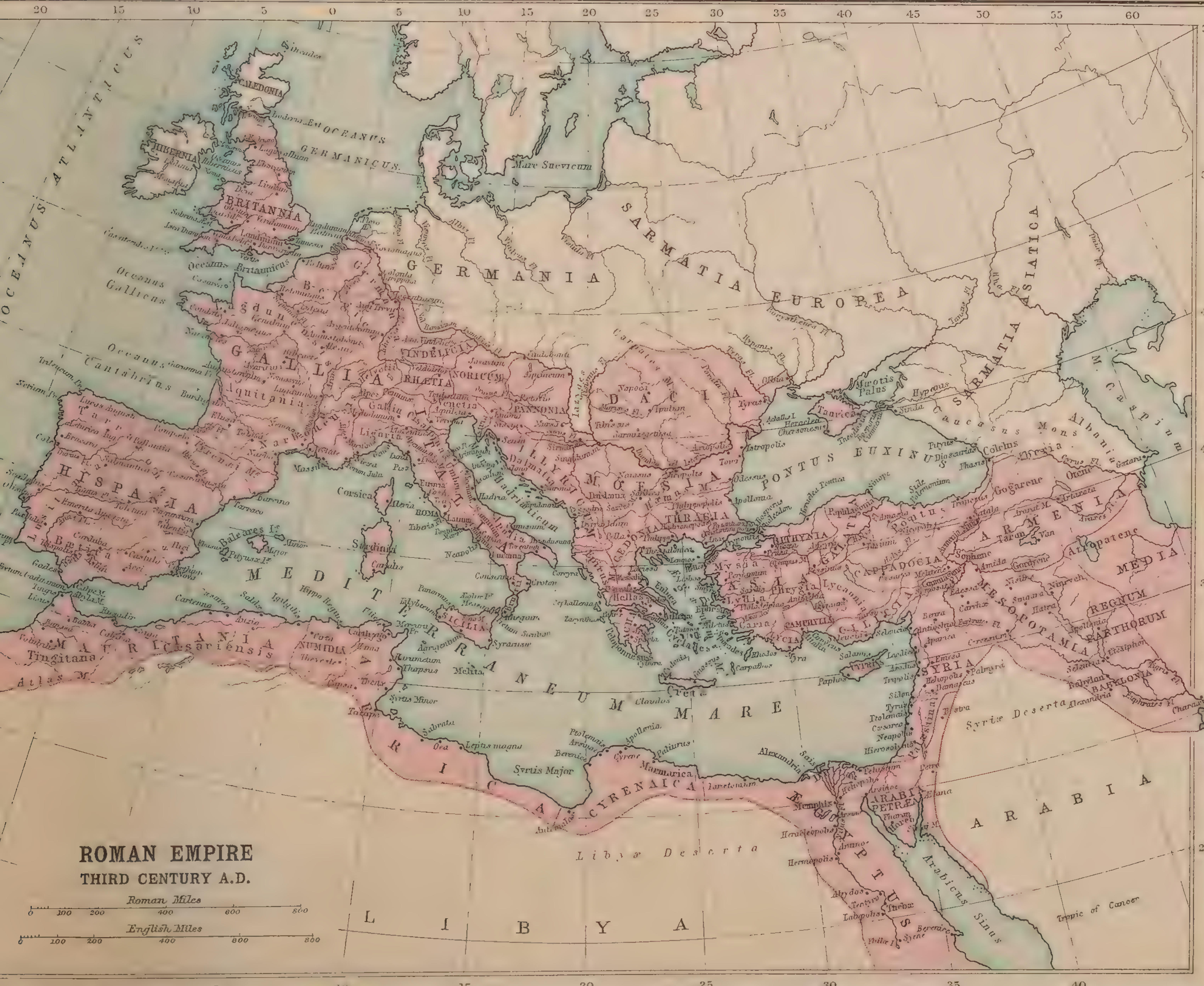

PERSIAN EMPIRE
AT ITS GREATEST EXTENT 525 B.C.
English Miles

ANCIENT WORLD



EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT

325 B.C.



ROMAN EMPIRE

THIRD CENTURY A.D.

John Bartholomew & Co.

WESTERN ASIA

IN THE 4th—2nd CENTURIES B.C.

English Miles

0 50 100 150 200 250 300

🟨 Kingdom of Seleucus

🟥 ,, ,, Ptolemy

🟩 ,, ,, Pergamum

Route of Alexander the Great

THE WORLD AND ITS RACES

ACCORDING TO THE OLD TESTAMENT

EGYPT & SI

The Edinburgh Geographical Institute

PENINSULA

John Bartholomew & Co.

ANCIENT TRADE ROUTES

TO PALESTINE

Roman Miles 0 30 100 200 300 400

English Miles 0 50 100 200 300 400

The lines of voyage and travel shown on the Map
are only approximate

The Edinburgh Geographical Institute

MODERN PALESTINE ECONOMIC

English Miles

0 5 10 20 30 40

Railways

Roads

Steamship routes

EXPLANATION OF COLOURING

🟥 Silk

🟩 Olive Oil (*Intensive Culture shown by darker tint*)

○ Manufacturing Towns

\+ Jewish Agricultural Colonies

John Bartholomew & Co.

PALESTINE - OROGRAPHICAL

GENERAL MAP SHOWING ROADS & COMMUNICATIONS

NOTE
Roads
Driving Roads
Railways
Steamer Routes
EXPLANATION OF OROGRAPHICAL COLOURING
Feet
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1500
1000
500
0
-500
-1000
1292
DEPRESSION
Above 6000 feet
Level of Mediterranean Sea
Level of Dead Sea
DEAD SEA
THE SALT SEA (BAHR LUT)
DEAD SEA
JERUSALEM
BETHLEHEM
Jericho
JOPPA or Yafa
GAZA
BEERSHEBA
Ashkelon
Ashdod
Gadda
Wilderness of Kedemoth
Mount Ephraim
M E D I T
EDOM
IDUMAEA
MOAB
AMMON
To Malta
To Alexandria
To Port Said
Longitude East of Greenwich
31
32
30'
35
36
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(Based on "Carte geologique internationale de l'Europe")

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LESTINE

John Bartholomew & Co.

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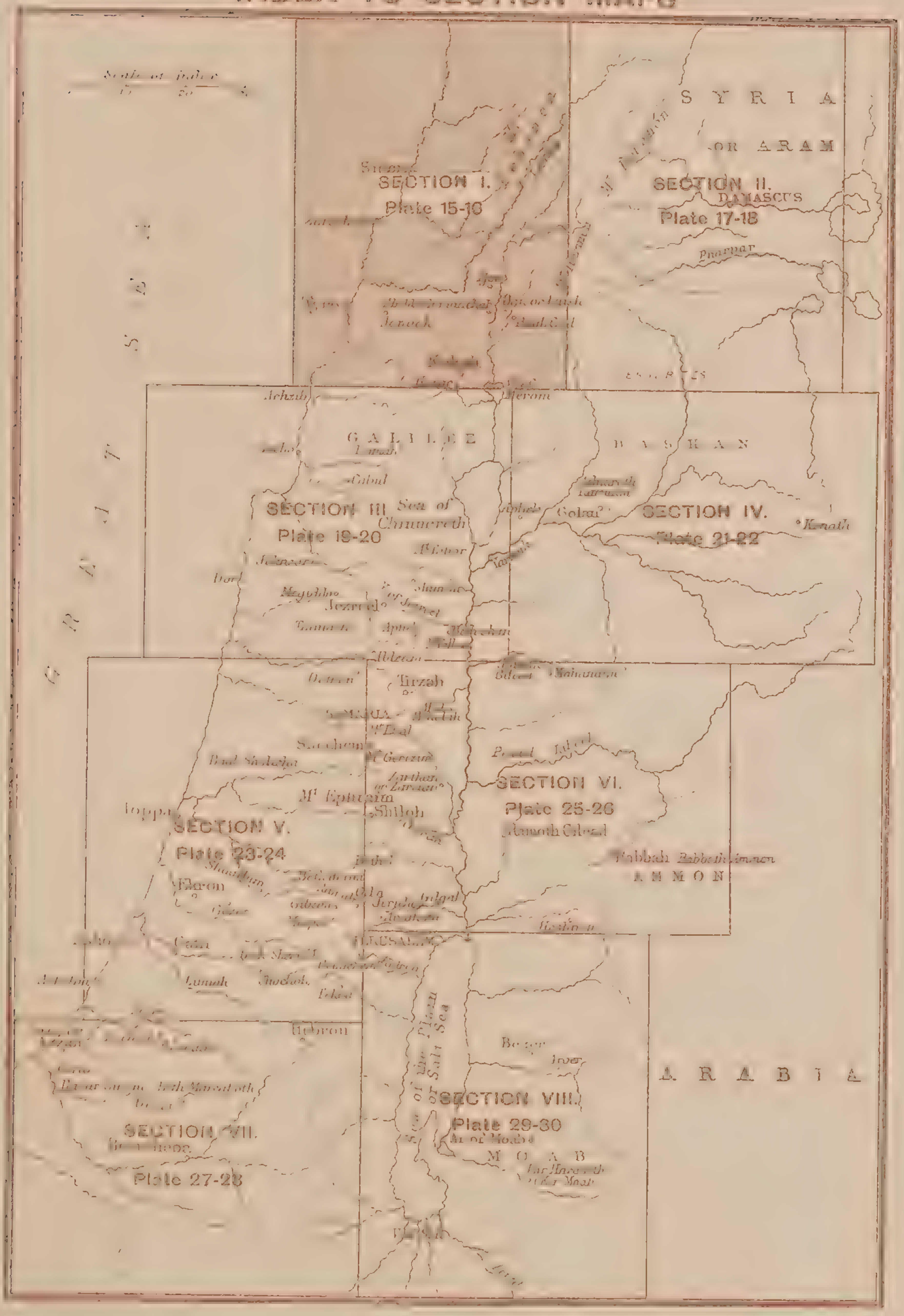

SECTION I - PHŒNICIA & LEBANON

Railways ————— Main Roads ————— Paths & Tracks —————
Ruined Sites ∴Kh.Harrah Heights in feet above Mediterranean Sea 4586

Scale 4 Miles to an Inch
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Miles

Bible and Ancient Names engraved in strong letters Beth Anath
Modern names in hairline italics (Ainitha)

John Bartholomew & Co.

The Edinburgh Geographical Institute

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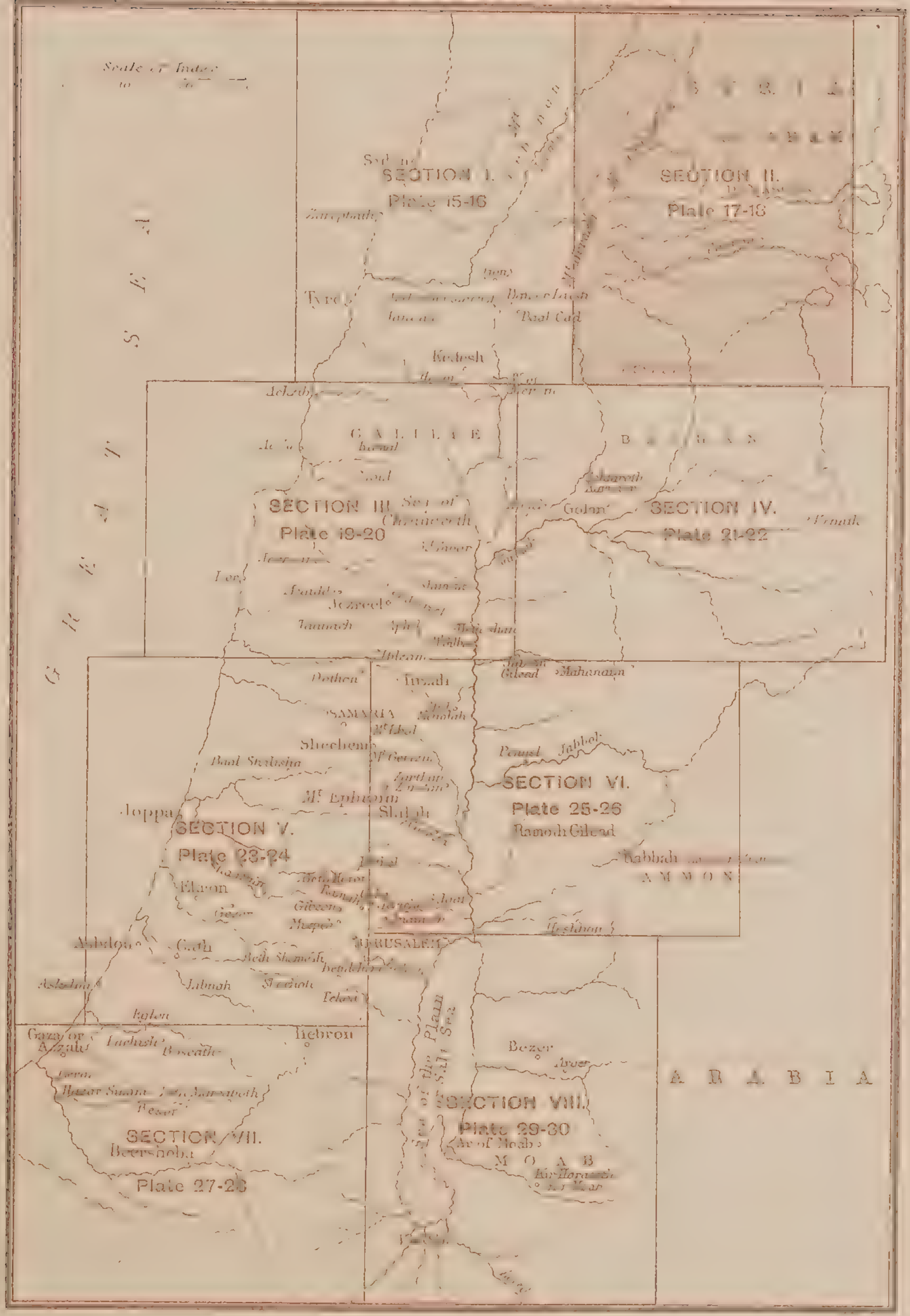

SECTION II - ANTI-LEBANON & DAMASCUS

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Railways ——— Main Roads ——— Paths & Tracks ———

Ruined Sites: el Hazm Heights in feet above Mediterranean Sea 2864

Scale 4 Miles to an Inch

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Miles

Bible and Ancient Names engraved in strong letters Chalcis (Anjar)

Modern names in hairline italics

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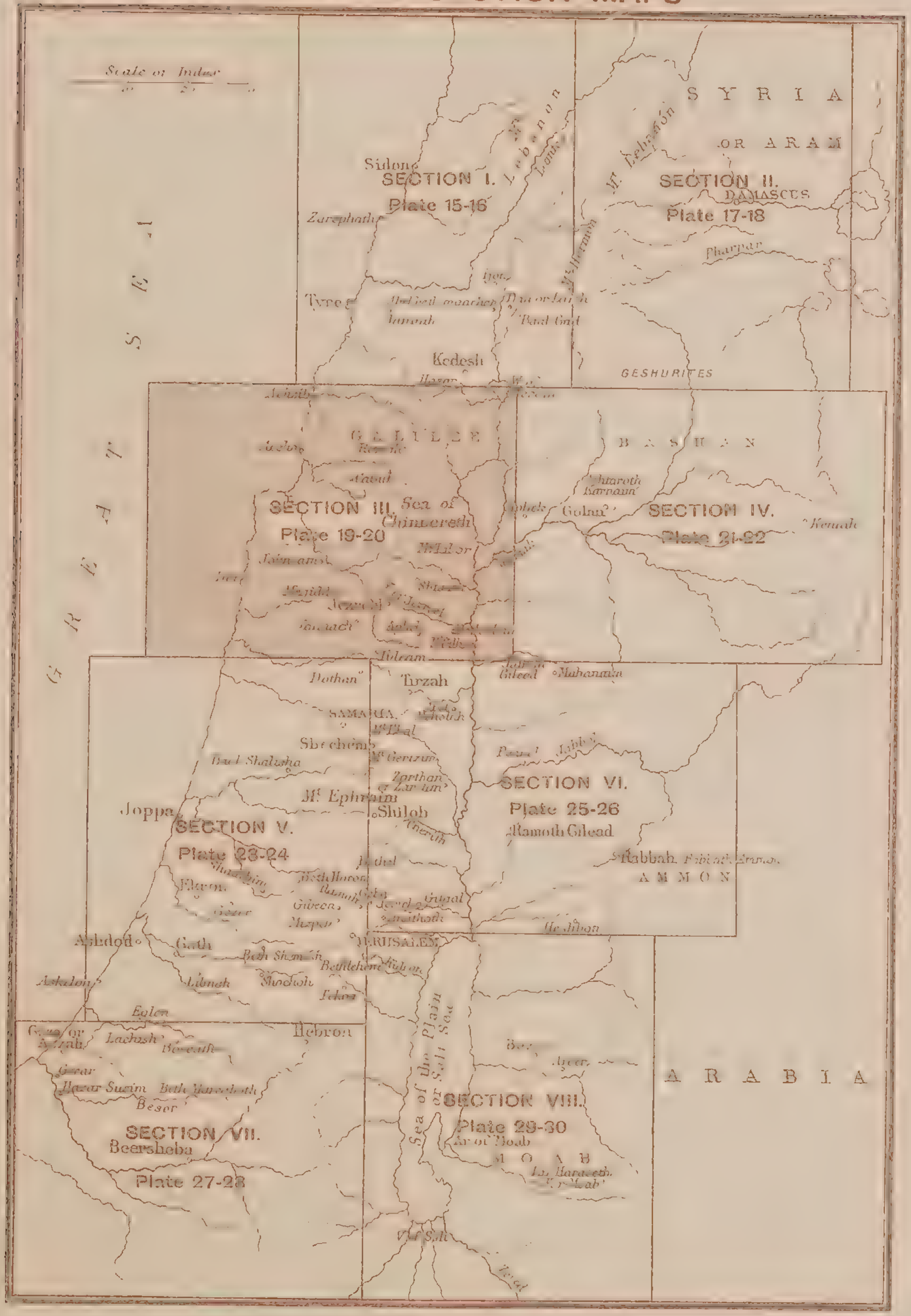

SECTION

The Edinburgh Geographical Institute

Railways ——— Main Roads ——— Paths & Tracks ———
Ruined Sites ∴ Tell en Nahl Heights in feet above Mediterranean Sea 1587

GALILEE

Bible and Ancient Names engraved in strong letters Dor. Dora
Modern names in hairline italics (Tantūrah)

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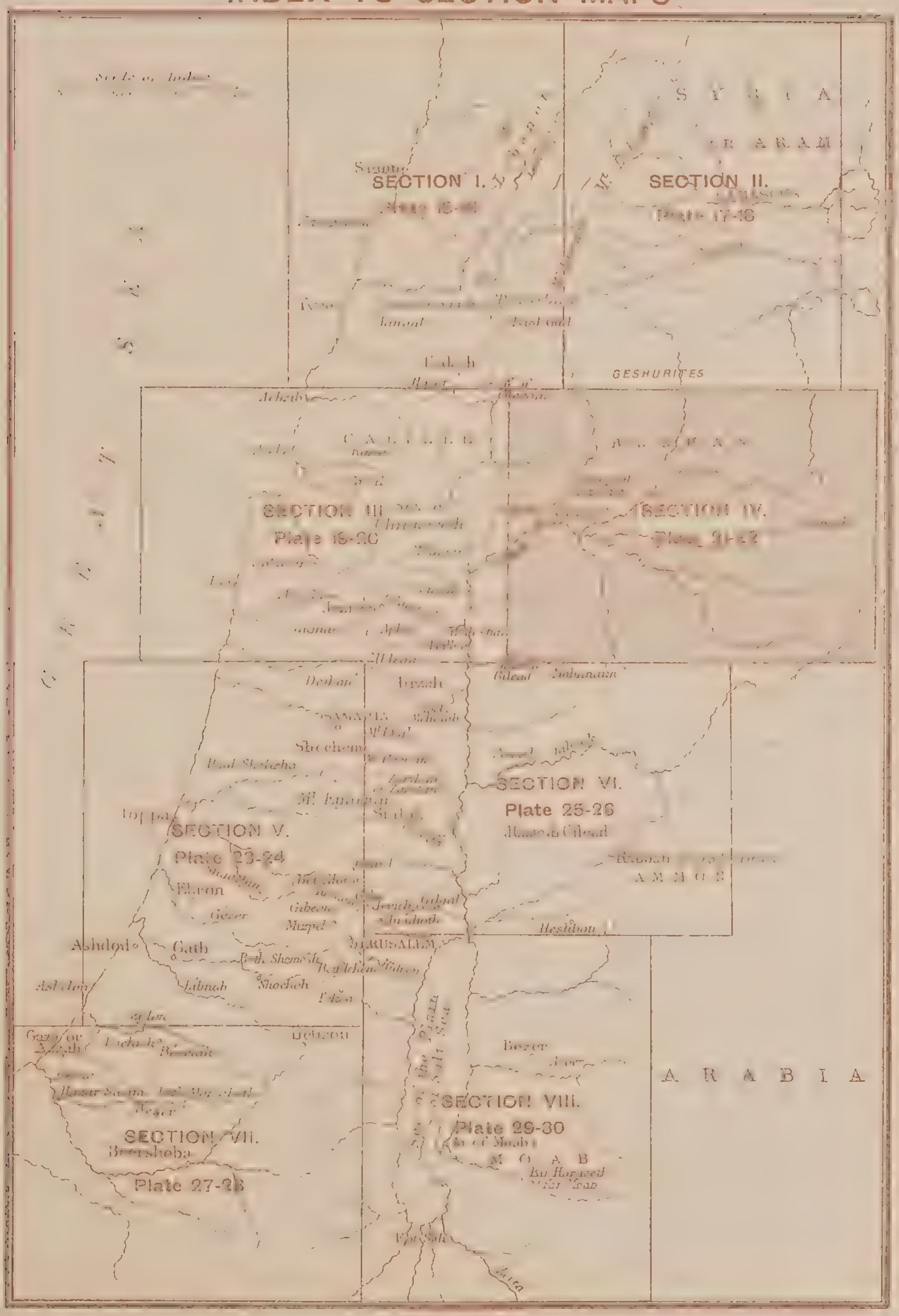

SECTION IV - C

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Modern names in hairline italics (Alma)

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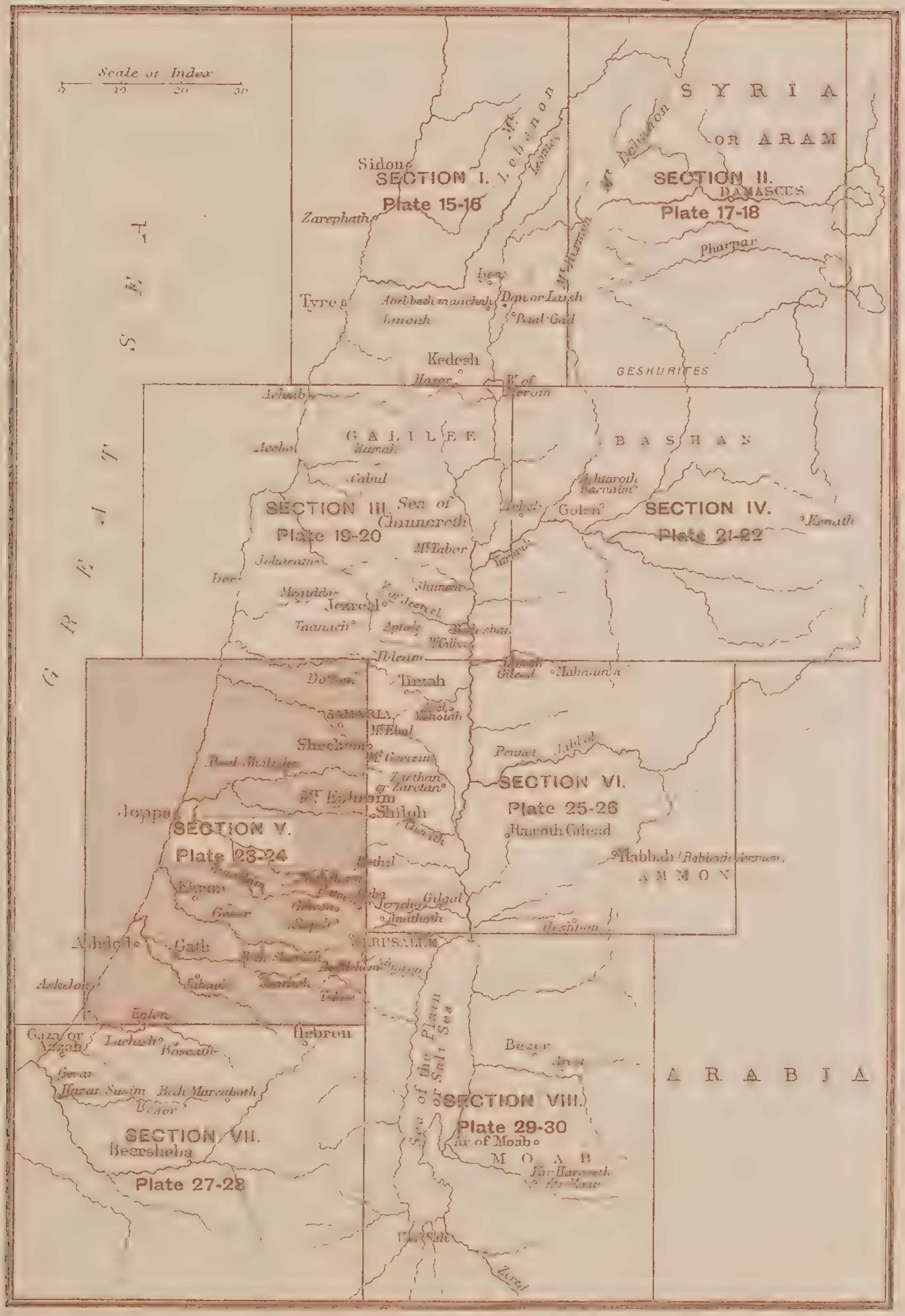

SECTION V - SAMARIA & JUDÆA

Sections VI & VIII
DEAD SEA
JERUSALEM
EL KUDS
BETHLEHEM
HEBRON, Kirjath Arba
Bethany
Bethphage
Anathoth
Gibeah
Ramah
Mizpah
Beeroth
Bethel, Luz
Ai, Hai, Aiath
Michmash
Geba, Gaba, Gibeah
Ophrah, Ephraim
Rock Rimmon
Gorge of Pheretal Parah
Valley of Achor
Adummim
Debir
Gibeon
Beth Horon Upper
Beth Horon Lower
Kirjath Jearim
Emmaus
Mozah
Chesalon
Mount Seir
Manahath
Beth Shemesh
Zorah
Eshtaol
Timnath
Ekron
Gezer
Lydda, Lod
er Ramleh
Gimzo
Modin
Ajalon
Shaalabbin
Azekah
Socoh
Adullam
Keilah
Mareshah
Eleutheropolis
Lachish
Eglon
Gath
Ashdod
Azotus
Jamnia, Jabneh, Jabneel
Ashkelon
Migdal Gad
Tekoa
Herodium
Etam
Beth Zur
Halhul
Plain of Mamre
Wilderness of Tekoa
Brook Kidron
Valley of Elah
Valley of Sorek
Valley of Zephathah
S H E P H E L A H
J U D A H
P H I L I S T I A
Nahr Rubin
Nahr Sukereir
Minet el Kulah
Railways · Main Roads · Paths & Tracks
Ruined Sites ∴ Beit Alam   Heights in feet above Mediterranean Sea 3187
Scale 4 Miles to an Inch
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Miles
Bible and Ancient Names engraved in strong letters Ashdod
Modern names in hairline italics (Esdud)
35 Continued on Section VII
A B C D E F
4 5 6
40' 50' 10' 20'
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INDEX TO SECTION MAPS

A
B
C
1
2
3
4
5
10'
20'
30'
32°
35 10'
Continued on Section V
Plain of Dothan
Engannim, Ginæa
Gilboa
Bileam
Dothan
Merkeh
el Jurba
Bethulia
Rabbith
Bezek
Beth Shemesh
Pella
Jebel Zeitun
Abel Meholah
Thebez (Tubas)
Geba
S A M A R I A
SAMARIA
Tammun
Jebel Tammun
Roman Road
el Bukeia
Esora
Mt. Ebal
Neby Belan
SHECHEM (Nablus)
Sychar
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Tell es Saidiyeh
Succoth
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Tiphsah
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Arumah
Janohah
Chusi
Ekrebel
Arbattis
Archelais
Korea
River Jordan
En Tappuah
Borkeos
Alexandrium, Sartabeh
Adam
Lebonah
Shiloh
Phasaelis
Land of Shual
Thormasia
Gilgal
Baal Hazor
Berzetho, Mt. Azotus
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Aphairema, Ophrah, Ephraim
Naarah
Zereda
Bethel, Luz
Rock Rimmon
Wilderness of Beth aven
Zemaraim
Beeroth
Ai, Hai, Aiath
Docus
Rock Oreb
Mizpah
Sechu
Ataroth Addar
Michmash
Baithommer
Beth Nimrah
Irpeel
Gederah
Geba, Gibeah
Jericho
Gilgal
Gibeon
Ramah
Gorge of Pherctae
Parah
Abel-Shittim
Valley of Achor
Adasa
Azmaveth
Hazor
Ananiah
Alemeth, Almon
Beth Hoglah
Beth Haram, Livias
Shittim Valley
Anathoth
Debir
Adummim
J U D E A
El Ghor
Beth Jeshimoth
Neby Musa
JERUSALEM
Mt. of Olives
Bethphage
En Shemesh
Bethany
Manahath
Valley of Rephaim
DEAD SEA
The Edinburgh Geographical Institute
Railways
Main Roads
Paths & Tracks

EAD & AMMON

...ch
5 10 Miles

Bible and Ancient Names engraved in strong letters Gilead
Modern names in hairline italics (Jelaad)

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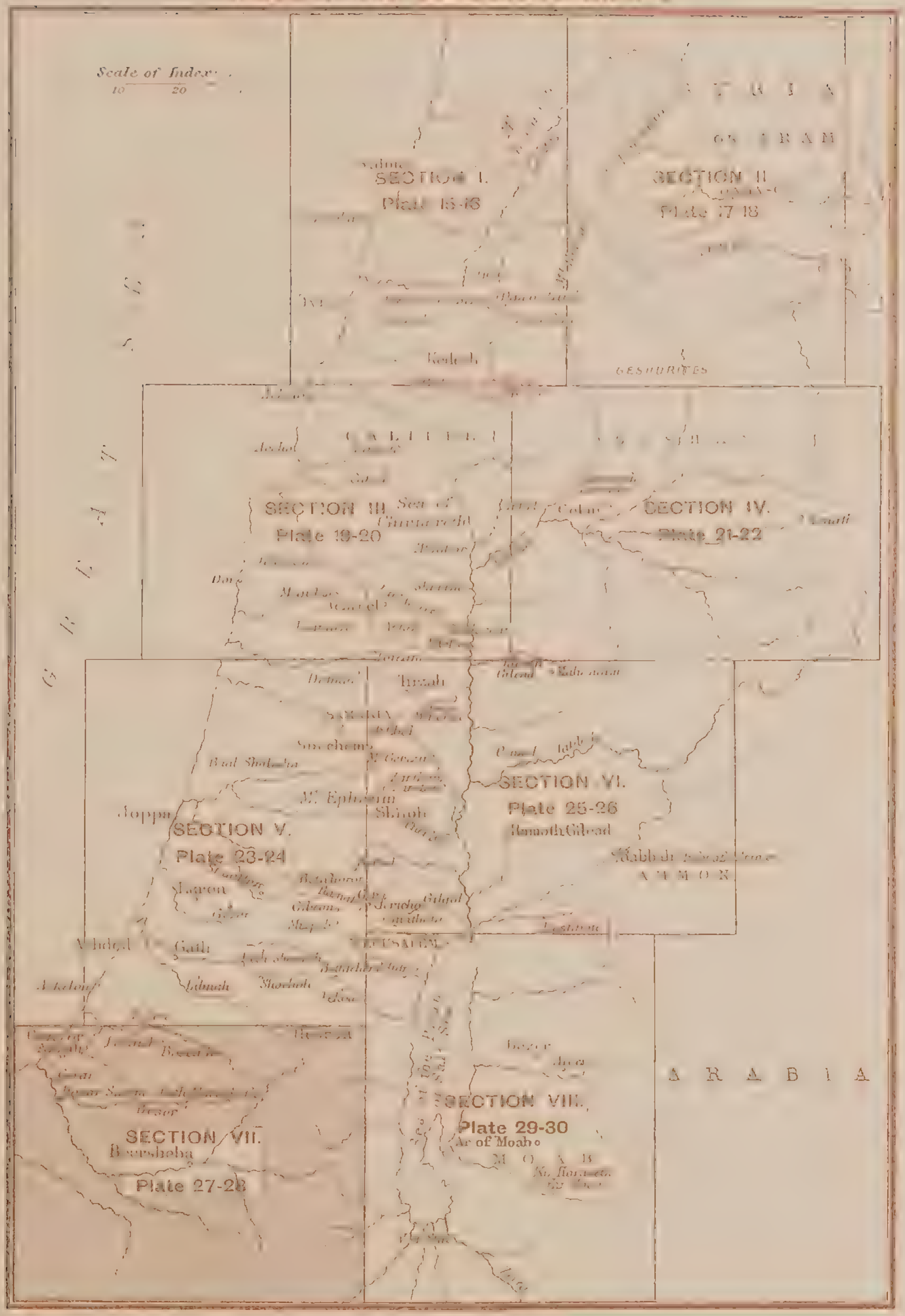

SECTION VII - BEER

A AND THE NEGEB

Inch
7 8 9 10 Miles

Bible and Ancient Names engraved in strong letters Dannah
Modern names in hairline italics (Idhna)

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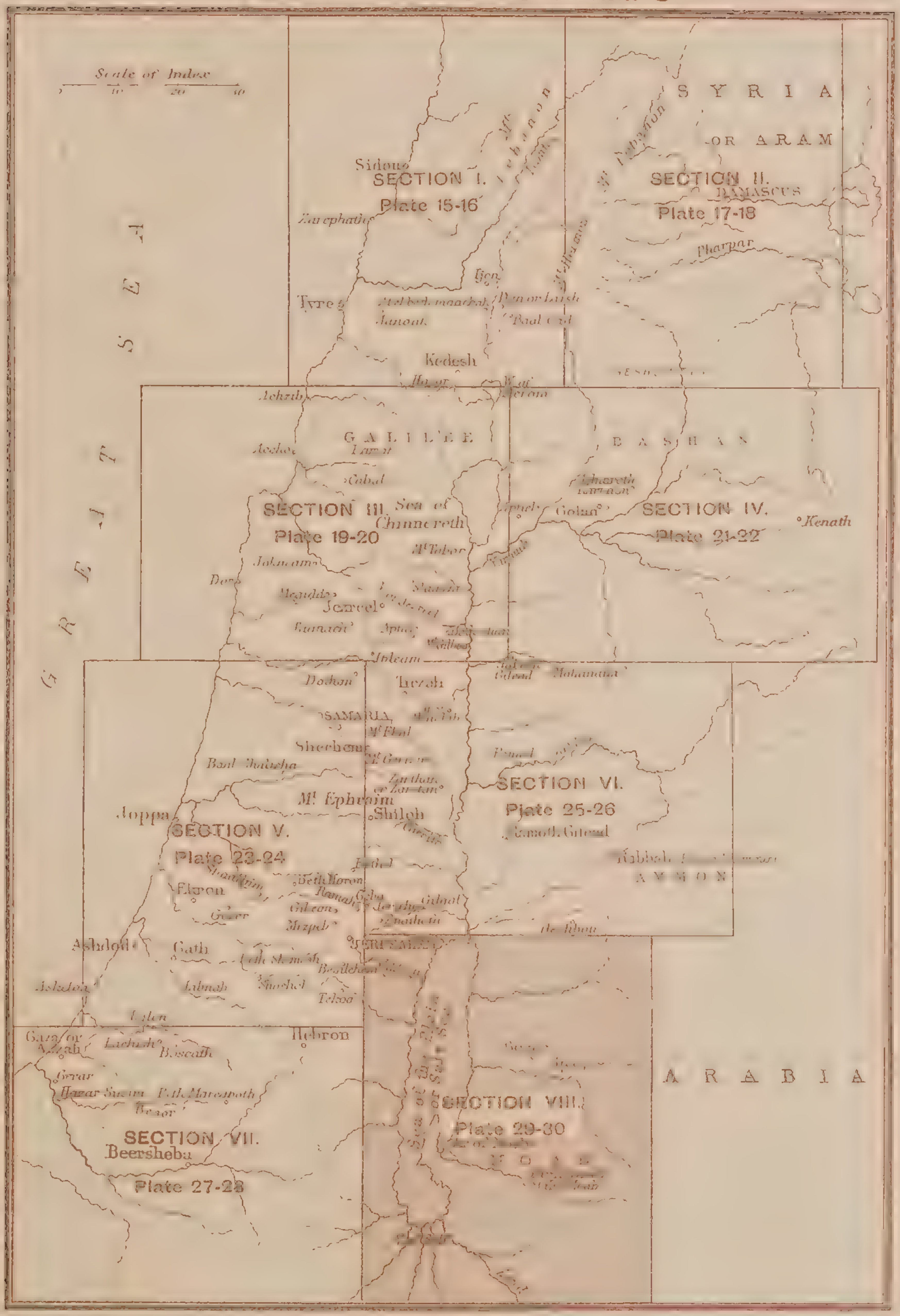

SECTION VIII - MOAB & DEAD SEA

Railways ——— Main Roads ——— Paths & Tracks ———
Ruined Sites ∴Hawara   Heights in feet above Mediterranean Sea 2540

Bible and Ancient Names engraved in strong letters Medeba
Modern names in hairline italics (Madeba)

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PALESTINE

BEFORE THE COMING OF ISRAEL

1500-1250 B.C.

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PALESTINE

PERIOD OF ISRAEL'S SETTLEMENT
AND OF THE JUDGES
BEFORE 1050 B.C.

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PALESTINE
IN THE TIME OF SAUL
ABOUT 1020 B.C.

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PALESTINE

UNDER DAVID AND SOLOMON ABOUT 1015-930 B.C.

EXPLANATION OF COLOURING

- Kingdom of Israel with Provinces subject or tributary to David and Solomon
- Provinces lost by Solomon
- Gezer—Conceded to Solomon by the Egyptians
- States which maintained their independence of Israel
- Philistia, which in the time of David and Solomon seemed to be under the Sovereignty of Egypt

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PALESTINE

THE TIMES OF ELIJAH AND ELISHA

ABOUT 860-800 B.C.

NOTE

The boundaries marked on this map are, of course, only approximate. Those of Judah and Israel represent the greatest extent of these Kingdoms during the period. For details see the letterpress.

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PALESTINE

FROM 720 B.C. TO THE EXILE OF JUDAH 586 ff.

EXPLANATION OF COLOURING

- ▨ Phœnicia
- ▨ Ammon
- ▨ Assyria
- ▨ Judah
- ▨ Philistines
- ▨ Nebaioth
- ▨ Moab

Boundaries are only approximate

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PALESTINE
UNDER THE PERSIANS
538-332 B.C.

EXPLANATION OF COLOURING

- 🟥 Judæa
- 🟨 Samaritans
- ☐ Phœnician Cities

PALESTINE

TIME OF THE MACCABEES

168-135 B.C.

EXPLANATION OF COLOURING

🟪	Judæa
🟨	Samaria
🟧	Galilee

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PALESTINE

TIME OF ALEXANDER JANNÆUS
AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA
103-67 B.C.

EXPLANATION OF COLOURING

🟥	Kingdom of Alexander Jannæus
🟥	„ „ Zeno Cotylas
🟩	„ „ Zoilus: but also acquired by Jannæus
🟧	„ „ Ptolemy Mennæi
🟪	Free Cities
🟨	Nabateans

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PALESTINE

AFTER POMPEY'S REARRANGEMENT

63-48 B.C.

EXPLANATION OF COLOURING

- 🟪 Jewish Ethnarchy under Roman Tribute
- 🟩 Cities under the Roman Governor of Syria
- 🟧 Iturean Confederacy { Ptolemy to 40 B.C. / Lysanias 40-37 B.C.
- ▨ Free Cities: already free before Pompey's arrival
- 🟨 Nabateans
- ┈ Pompey's Route to Jerusalem (63 B.C)

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PALESTINE
UNDER MARK ANTONY
c. 42-31 B.C.

EXPLANATION OF COLOURING

🟪	Herod
🟨	Cleopatra
🟨	Zenodorus
🟪	Tyre and Sidon
🟧	Decapolis & Free Cities

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PALESTINE
UNDER HEROD THE GREAT
31-4 B.C.

PALESTINE
UNDER HEROD'S WILL AND IN THE
TIME OF CHRIST 4 B.C.-37 A.D.
English Miles
0 5 10 20 30 40
GREAT SEA
EXPLANATION OF COLOURING
🟥 Under Roman Procurators
🟩 Herod Antipas
🟨 Philip
🟧 The Decapolis
🟪 Syria
🟩 Salome
R. Eleutherus
Laodicea
Tripoli
R. Orontes
Lebanon
Anti Lebanon
Heliopolis
Berytus
PHOENICIA
CŒLESYRIA
Abilene
Chalcis
Abila
SYRIA
Sidon
DAMASCUS
R. Abana
Zarephath
R. Jordan
Mount Hermon
R. Pharpar
R. Leontes
Ina
Tyre
ITUREAN LAND
Cæsarea Philippi
Kanah
Panias
Ulatha
TRACHONITIS
Kedesh
Yarun
Hazor
Achzib
Kefr Birim
Gis-chala
Meroth
GAULANITIS
BATANÆA
Leja
TRACHON
Accho
Ptolemais
Chorazin
Bethsaida Julias
Capernaum
Bethsaida
Raphana
Jotapata
Magdala
Sea of Galilee
Arbela
Gergesenes
Gamala
GALILEE
Tiberias
Castra
Mt. Carmel
R. Kishon
Sepphoris
Cana
Hippos
Kanatha
Plain of Esdraelon
Tarichea
Nazareth
Mt. Tabor
Gadara
Abila
AURANITIS
Kanata
Dora
Nain
DECAPOLIS
Capitolias
Edrei
Legio
Hebran
Cæsarea
Bethabara
Bozrah
Salkhat
Scythopolis
Beth-Shean
Dion
Ginæa
Mt. Gilboa
Pella
Dothan
Bethulia
SAMARIA
Sebaste Samaria
Mt. Ebal
Sychem
Sychar
Salim
Mt. Gerizem
Jacob's Well
Apollonia
Plain of Sharon
Ragaba
Amathus
Archelais
R. Jabbok
Gerasa
Alcrabi
PERÆA
Antipatris
Borkeos
Joppa
Arimathea
Phasaelis
Thamna
Ephraim
Tyrus
Philadelphia
Lydda
Modin
Gophna
Bethel
Gazera
Beth Horon
Michmash
Neara
Archelais
Accaron
Ramah
Jericho
Jamnia
Emmaus
Arimathaea
Beth Nimrah
JUDEA
Mt. of Olives
Livias
Heshbon
Kutron
JERUSALEM
Bethany
Azotus
Mt. Nebo
Beeroth
Gomorrah
Bethlehem
Medeba
Askalon
Bethletepha
Cedron
Tekoa
Herodium
Callirrhoe
Mareshah
Machaerus
Anthedon
Agrippias
Beth-sur
Gaza
Hebron
SALT SEA
Dibon
Adora
Engedi
Aroer
Juttah
R. Arnon
IDUMEA
Masada
Beer Sheba
Kir Moab
Zoara
NABATEANS
ARABIA
34
33
32
31
30'
35
36
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PALESTINE

IN THE TIME OF AGRIPPA I.

37 - 44 A.D.

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PALESTINE

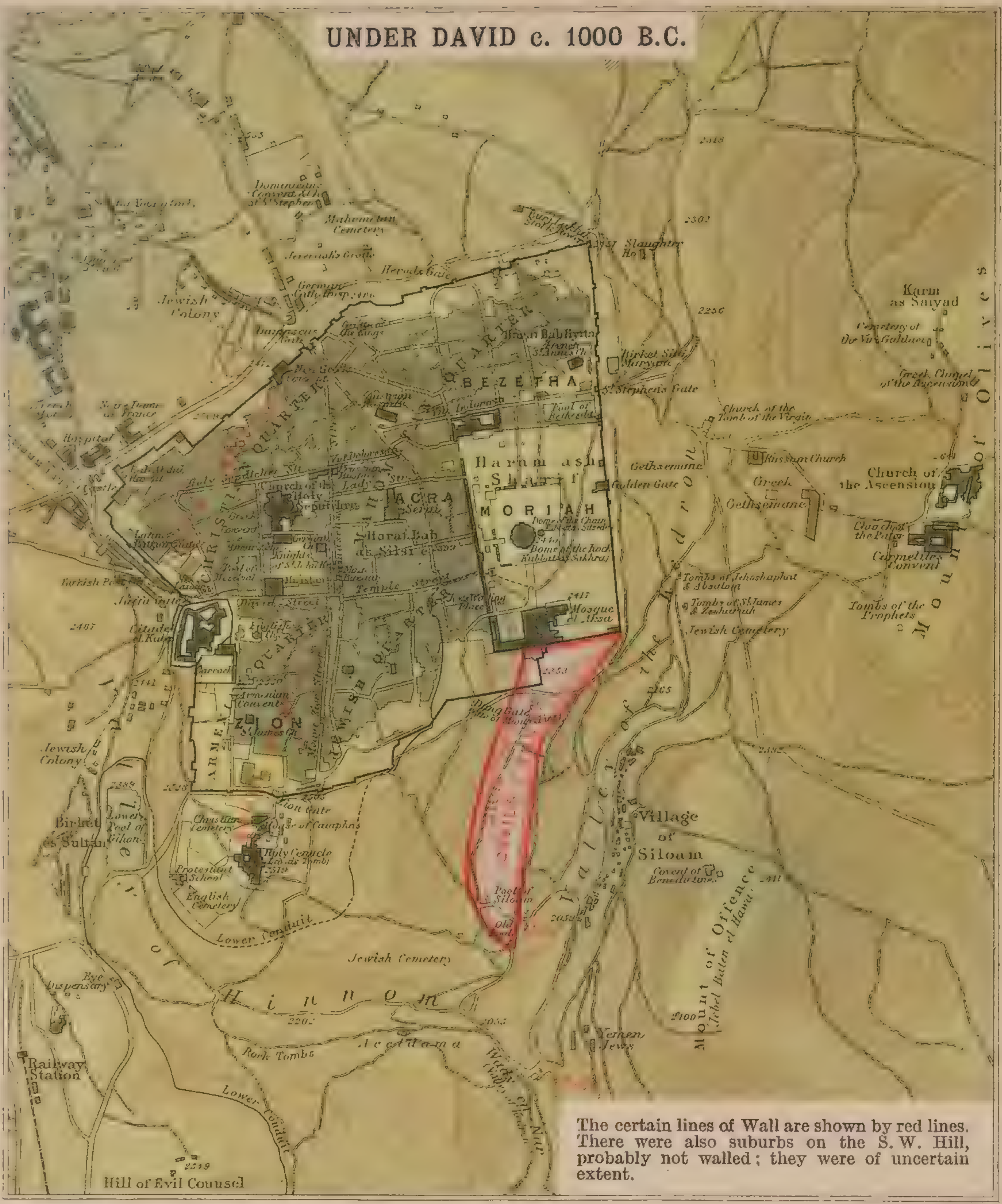
IN THE TIME OF AGRIPPA II.

48-70 A.D.

EXPLANATION OF COLOURING

🟪	Areas of Revolt
🟨	Agrippa II.
⬜	Phœnicia
🟧	Decapolis

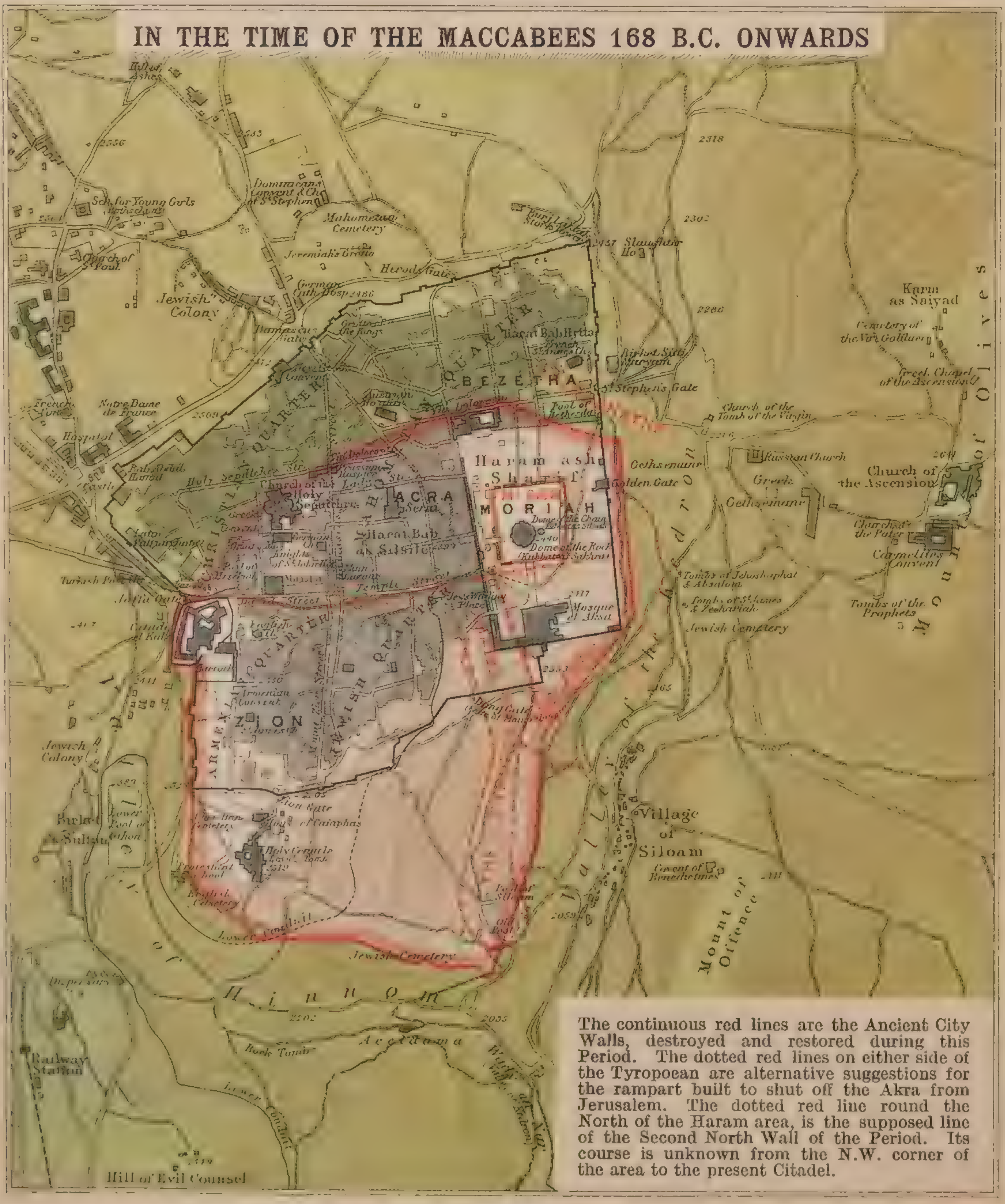
JERUSALEM AT



UNDER DAVID c. 1000 B.C.

The certain lines of Wall are shown by red lines. There were also suburbs on the S.W. Hill, probably not walled; they were of uncertain extent.

UNDER



IN THE TIME OF THE MACCABEES 168 B.C. ONWARDS

The continuous red lines are the Ancient City Walls, destroyed and restored during this Period. The dotted red lines on either side of the Tyropoean are alternative suggestions for the rampart built to shut off the Akra from Jerusalem. The dotted red line round the North of the Haram area, is the supposed line of the Second North Wall of the Period. Its course is unknown from the N.W. corner of the area to the present Citadel.

IN THE

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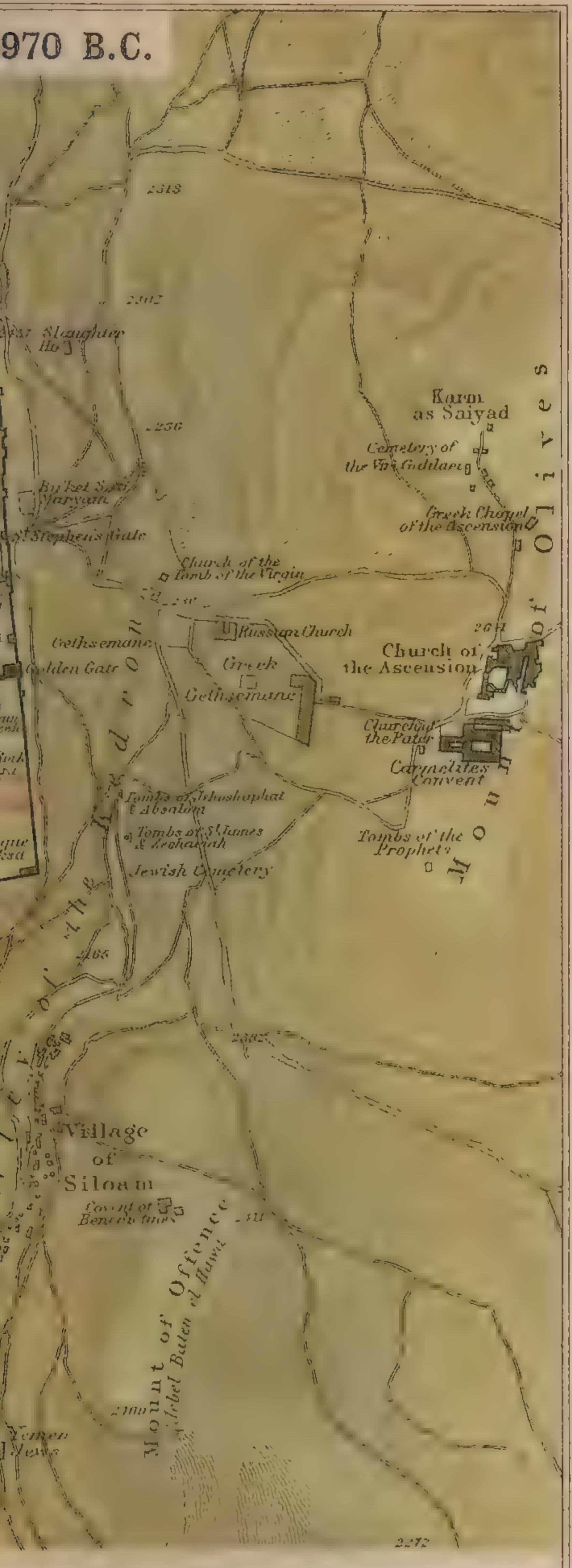
Scale of ½ a Mile
0 500 880 Yards

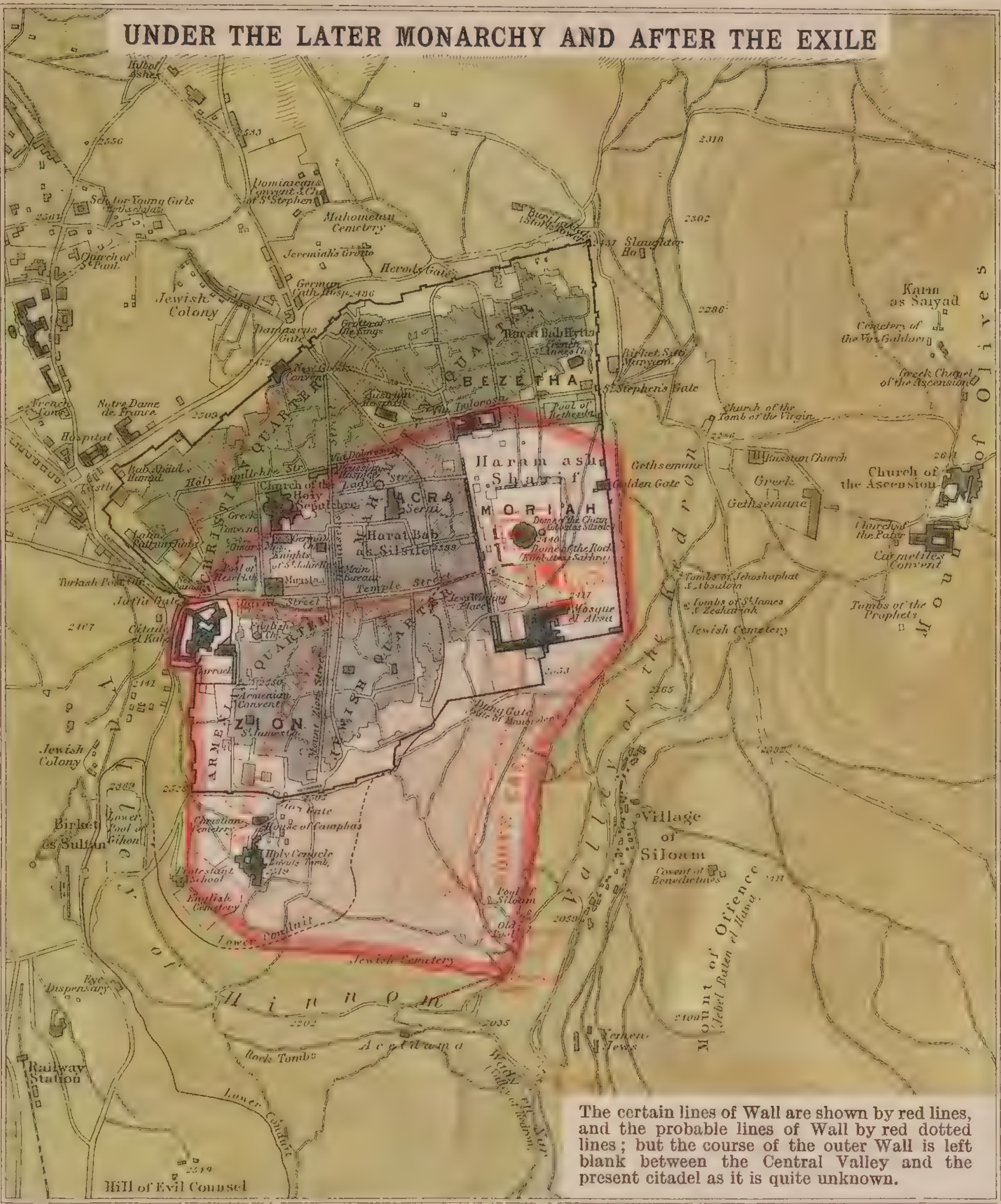
NOTE.—The outline of the Ancient City

970 B.C.



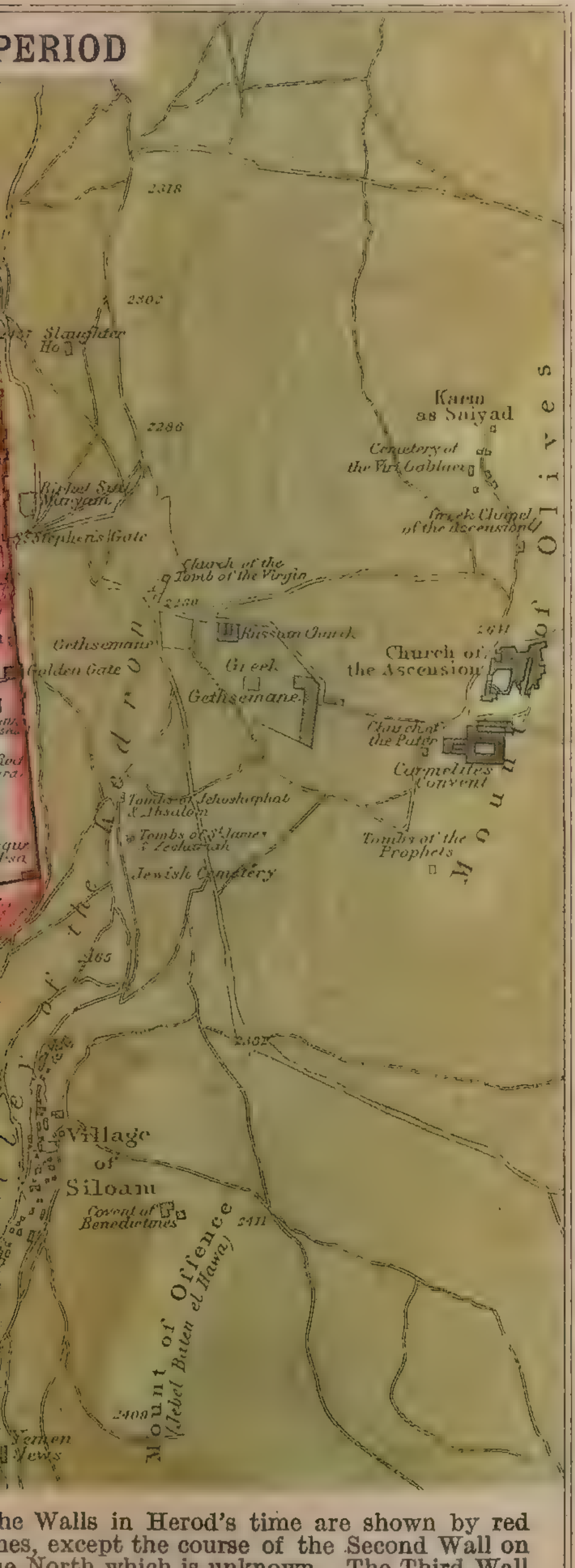
he certain lines of Wall are shown by red lines, nd the uncertain by red dotted lines. There ay have been a suburb on the N.W. Hill.

UNDER THE LATER MONARCHY AND AFTER THE EXILE



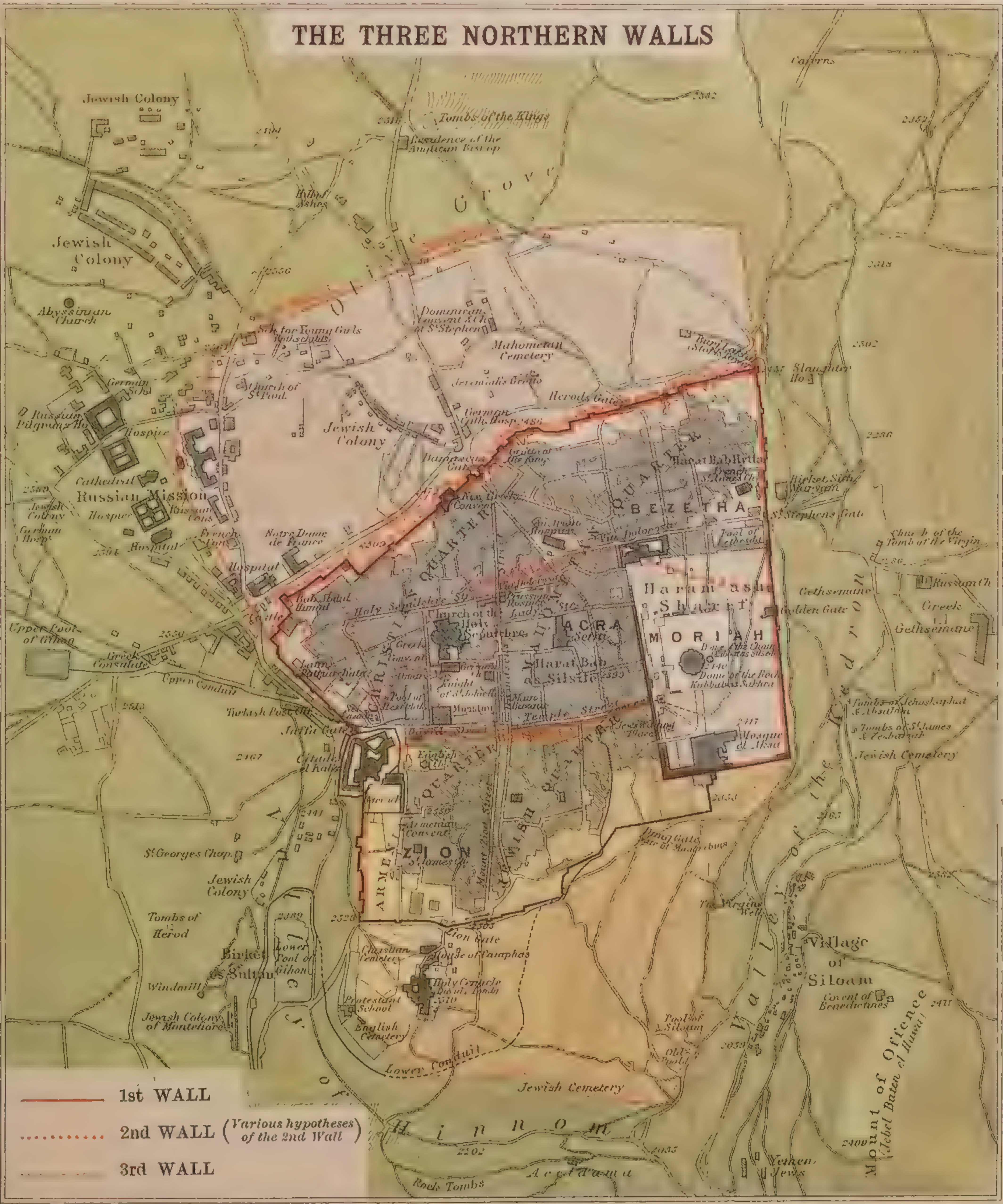
The certain lines of Wall are shown by red lines, and the probable lines of Wall by red dotted lines; but the course of the outer Wall is left blank between the Central Valley and the present citadel as it is quite unknown.

PERIOD



he Walls in Herod's time are shown by red nes, except the course of the Second Wall on ne North which is unknown. The Third Wall dded by Agrippa is shown by red dotted lines n the line of the present North Wall of the ty.

THE THREE NORTHERN WALLS



1st WALL

2nd WALL (Various hypotheses of the 2nd Wall)

3rd WALL

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n case superimposed on the modern plan.

The figures denote the height in feet above the Mediterranean Sea

MODERN JERUSALEM

ILLUSTRATING RECENT DISCOVERIES

REDUCED BY PERMISSION FROM THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND'S PLAN OF JERUSALEM BY SIR CHARLES W. WILSON

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ST. PAUL'S TRAVELS

ASIA MINOR

OROGRAPHICAL

SHOWING POSITIONS OF THE SEVEN CHURCHES

Segm. IX.
D
E
F
Fr. Jo. Dom. Pod. Christianopulus
Ord. Praedicator. del. et sculp.

PALESTINE—FACSIMILE OF MAP OF MARINUS SANUTUS, 1611

ASIA MINOR, EGYPT & PALESTINE—FACSIMILE OF SECTION OF THE "TABULA PEUTINGERIANA"

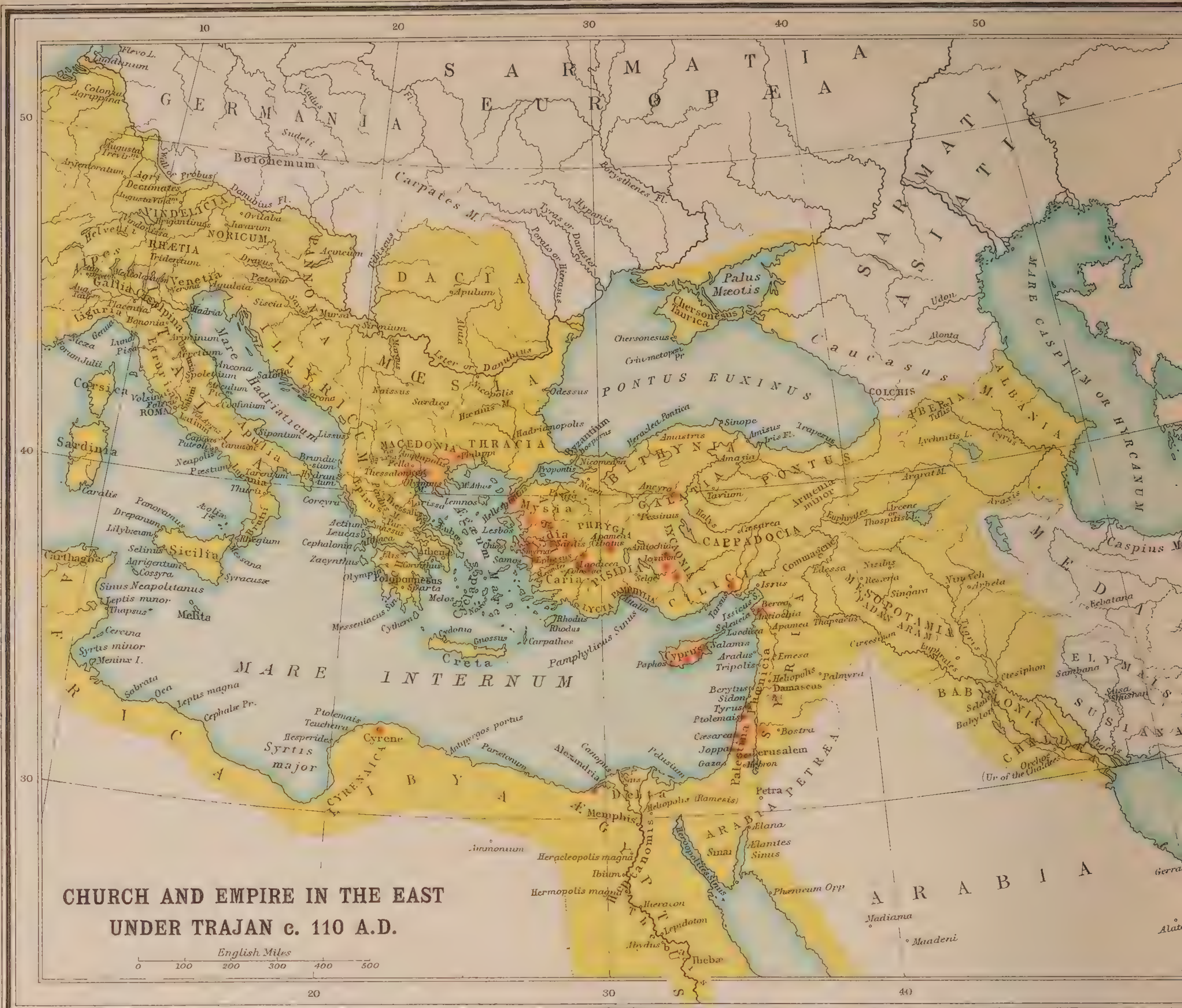
NOTE.—This Map was based on a Roman Map of the Military Roads of the third century, probably based on earlier materials.

PALESTINE
IN THE 4th CENTURY
ACCORDING TO
EUSEBIUS AND JEROME

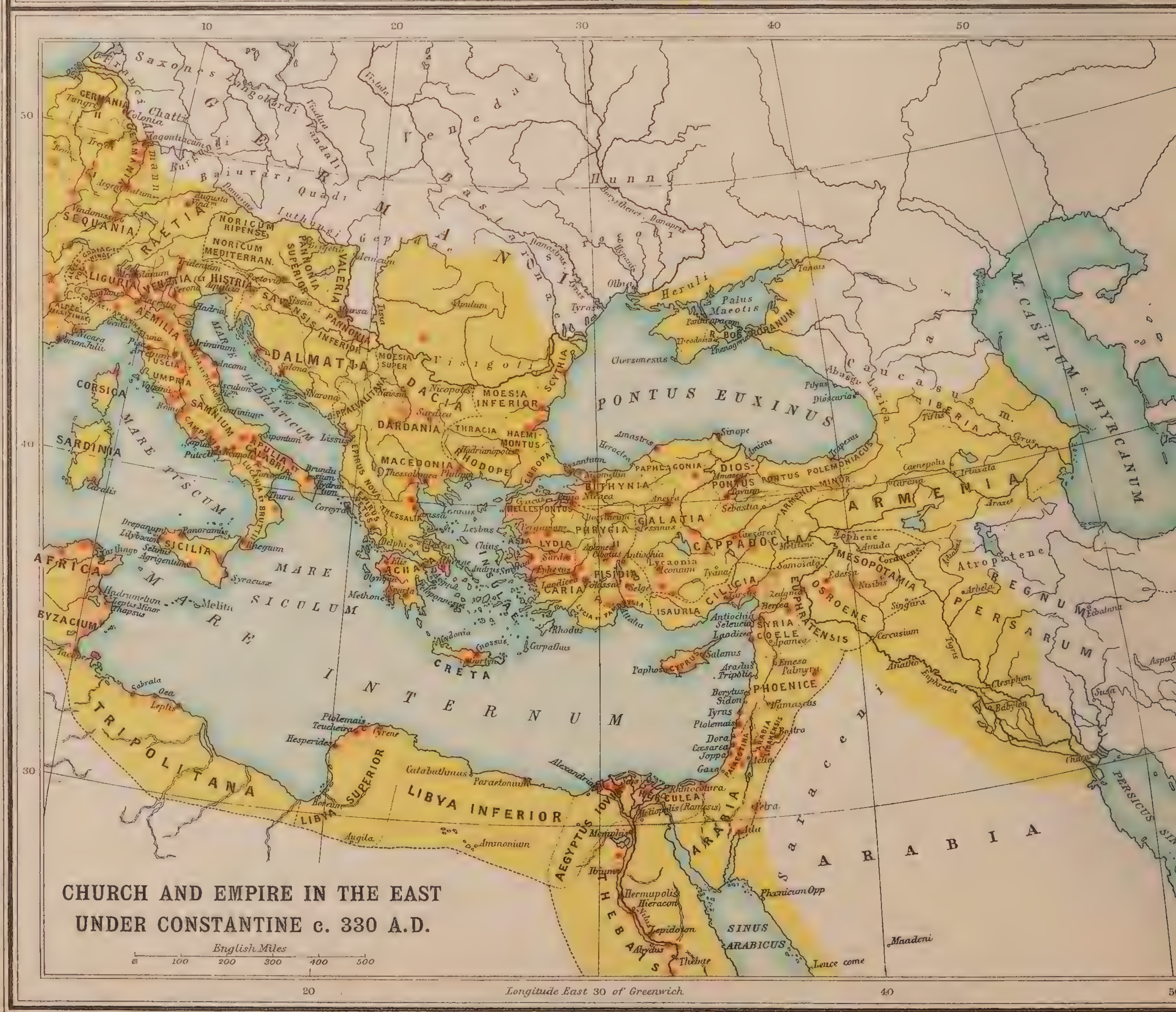
∘ Civitates

Biblical names mentioned in the Onomasticon in same form are shown in brackets ( ).

Modern names are underlined



CHURCH AND EMPIRE IN THE EAST UNDER TRAJAN c. 110 A.D.



CHURCH AND EMPIRE IN THE EAST UNDER CONSTANTINE c. 330 A.D.

Longitude East 30 of Greenwich

Christian Churches shown in red

SYRIA & PALESTINE

IN THE TIME OF THE CRUSADES AND LATIN KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM

English Miles
0 5 10 20 40 60

EXPLANATION OF COLOURING

🟩	Egypt
🟥	Kingdom of Jerusalem
🟪	Comté of Tripoli
🟫	Territory of Assassins
🟧	Principality of Antioch
🟨	Kingdom of Armenia
⌘	Castles and Forts

Modern names are in hairline within brackets

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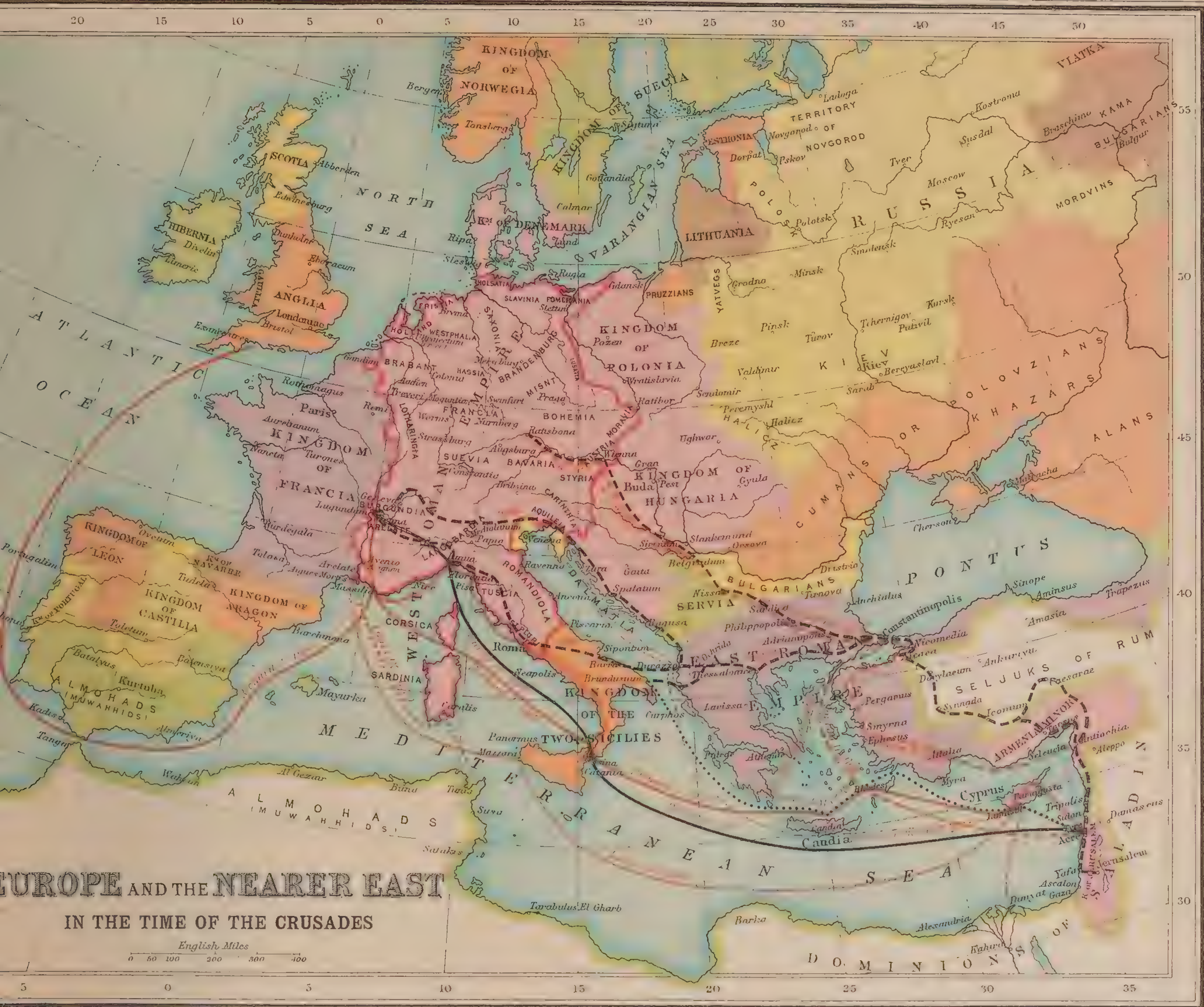
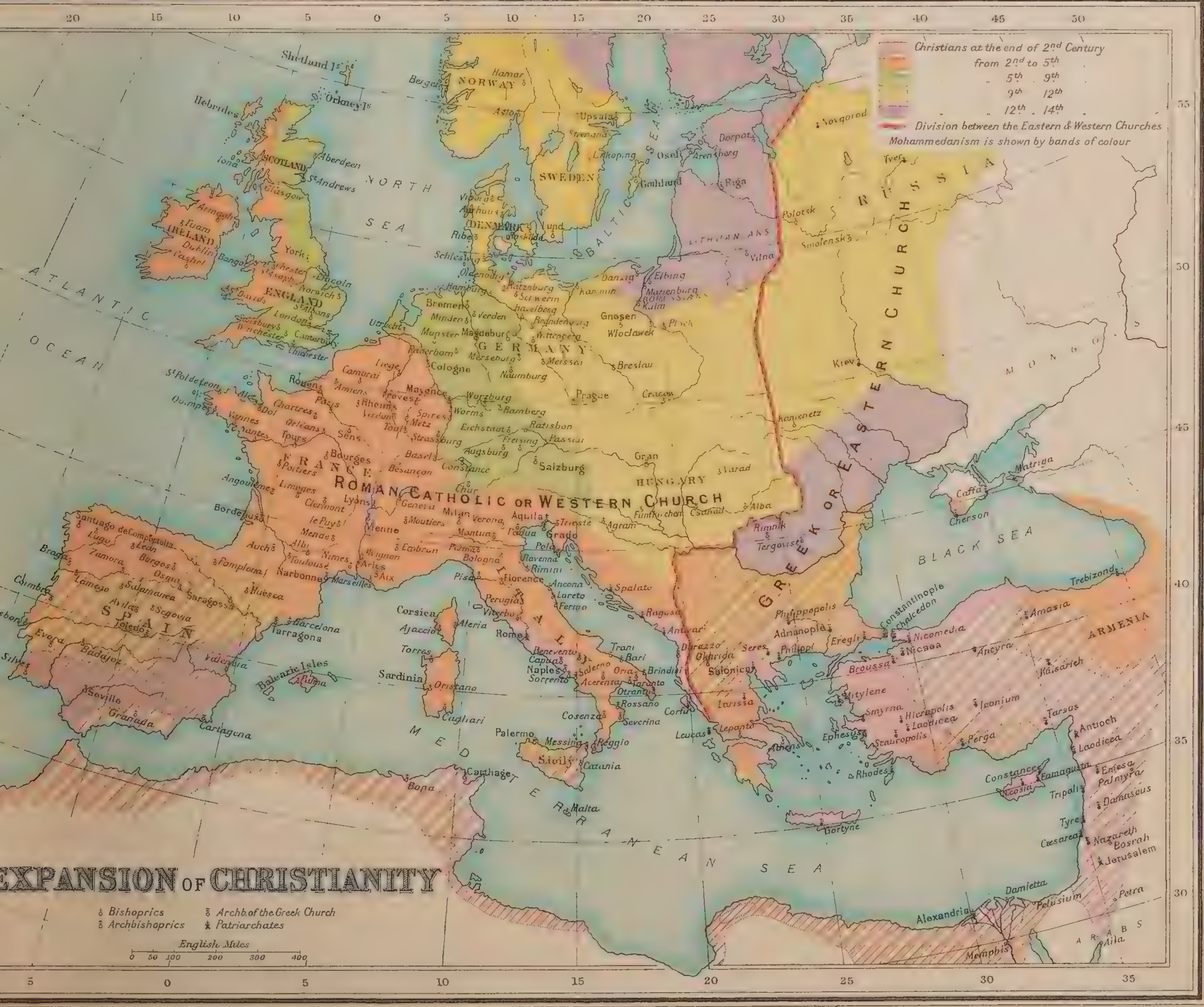


EUROPE AND THE NEARER EAST IN THE TIME OF THE CRUSADES

English Miles 0 50 100 200 300 400



EXPANSION OF CHRISTIANITY

English Miles 0 50 100 200 300 400

PRESENT POLITICAL DIVISIONS

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CHRISTIAN MISSIONS

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GENERAL INDEX

Each of the divisions of the degree-net formed by the intersection of the lines of latitude and longitude is indicated by capital etters running along the top borders of the maps, and by numerals down the side borders. The letters and figures after the names in he Index indicate the division in which and the number of the map on which each name will be found. Thus: Damascus D 4 18 ill be found on map No. 18, in the division under the letter D on the top border, and along from the numeral 4 on the side border f the map.

Biblical names and those in the Apocrypha are printed in heavy-faced type, thus: **Jerusalem.**

A mark of interrogation (?) attached to a name indicates that its identification is doubtful.

The Arabic article, *el*, and its coalescent forms before solar letters of *ed*, *edh*, *en*, *er*, *es*, *esh*, and *et*, is placed behind the name (except n the references within brackets). The scheme of transliteration of Arabic letters will be found in the letterpress to maps 15–30.

Abādeh, el- F 3 17
bana, R. (Nahr Baradā) D 3 17
Abanni G 3 22
barim, Mountains of D 1 29
Abāsīyeh, el- C 4 18
Abdeh (**Abdon, Hebron**) B 6 16
Abdeh K 2 8
bdera B 4 1
Abdīn B 3 21
bdon (ʿAbdeh) B 6 16
Abdūn E 4 26
Abedīyeh, el- E 3 20
Abeiyeh D 2 15
bel-beth-maacha (Ābl) D 5 16
bel-maim (Abl) D 5 16
bel-Meholah (ʿAin Ḥelweh) C 2 25
bel-Shittim (Khurbet el-Keffrein) C 4 25
belin C 6 57
Abellin C 3 19
bellin D 1 26
bil (Abila) C 3 21
bila (Ābil) C 3 21
bila (Sūḳ Wādy Baradā) C 3 17
bilene. See **Abila** C 3 17
bl (**Abel-beth-maacah, Abel-maim**) D 5 16
blaḥ B 1 17
bodu C 4 2
brīkha C 5 16
bu ʿAlanda E 4 26
bu Dīs E 5 24
bu el-Hin D 1 17
bu Ghosh C 6 60
bu Hamdūn D 2 15
bu Ḥamid (el-Mureijime) D 2 29
bu Hommos B 1 7
bu Ḳamhah E 4 16
bu Khaled A 2 27
Abūd D 3 23
būḳīr (Bukiris) B 1 7
būḳīr Bay B 1 7
buksa C 5 7
bu'l-Aswad River B 4 16
bu Mina ? (Amira) A 1 7
bu Nār B 5 19
bu ʿObeida C 2 25
bu Qurqāṣ C 8 7
bu Rukbe E 5 30
bu Senān C 2 19
bu Shahub B 3 27
bu Sheiban B 3 27
bu Shūsheh B 4 19
bu Shūsheh C 4 24
bu Sigan D 2 29
bu Sīr (Busiris) D 2 7
busīr (Taposiris) A 2 7
busīr, Pyramids of D 4 7
bu Ṭumeis G 3 22
bu Yazid E 4 18
bu Zkakih B 2 27
Abwein E 3 23
bydos H 3 1
ccaron (Acre) B 6 57
ccaron (ʿĀḳir) B 4 24
ccaron B 7 57
cchar C 6 57
cco, Accho, or **Ptolemais** (Acre, ʿAkkā) B 2 19
ccon (Acre) B 6 57
chaia G 4 1; F 3 51
chor, Valley of B 4 25
chzib (ez-Zīb) A 6 16
chzib (ʿAin el-Kezbeh) C 5 24
cre, or ʿAkkā (**Acco, Accho. Ptolemais**) B 2 19
cre, Bay of B 2 19
cre et Tyr, Territoire de C 6 57
ctium G 4 1
cuze, el- D 5 30
dadah ? (ʿAdadah) F 3 28
dam (ed-Dāmieh) C 3 25
damah? (Dāmieh) D 3 20
dami? (Khurbet Admā) E 4 20
dana C 2 57
dasa (Khurbet ʿAdaseh) E 4 24
ddir D 4 30
Adesiye, el- E 4 20
diabene L 4 1
dida (Haditheh) C 4 23
Adilīyeh E 4 18
ditha G 3 26
Adlūn (Ornithopolis) B 4 16
dora (Dūrā) E 1 28
doraim (Dūrā) E 1 28
Adraha D 6 57
Adramyttion H 3 51
Adria D 4 51
Adriatic C 2 51
Adullam (Khurbet ʿAid el-Mā) D 6 24
Adum (**Edom, Se'ir**) K 2 8
Aduma C 4 2
Adummim (Tʿalat ed-Dumm) B 1 29
Ægean Sea G 3 51
Aenus ? F 4 7
ʿAere F 4 22
Aere (eṣ Ṣunamein) D 6 18
ʿAfanā D 1 26
Aforea (el-ʿAfūleh) C 4 19
ʿAfūleh, el- (Aforea) C 4 19
Agade (Akkad) E 3 2
Agamatanu F 3 2
Agraena (el-Jurein) F 2 22
Agrippa, Kingdom of M 6 51
ʿAgrūd, Fort (**Migdol**) F 3 7
Ahamant (Maʿān) C 8 57
ʿĀhiry F 2 22
Aḥnās el-Medīneh (?Ehnes, Herakleopolis) C 5 7
Aia (Aii) C 5 30
Ai or **Aiath** (Khurbet Haiyan) E 4 24
Aienat, el- D 3 29
ʿAiḥā B 3 17
Aii (Aia) C 5 30
ʿAilbūn D 2 20
ʿAilūn D 5 60
ʿAilūt C 3 19
ʿAin, el- B 2 17
ʿAināb D 2 15
ʿAin Abu Museir E 3 26
ʿAin Abus E 3 23
ʿAin Anūb D 2 15
ʿAin ʿArab B 3 17
ʿAin ʿArīk (**Archi**) D 4 24
ʿAin ʿAṭan D 5 24
ʿAin Beit D 2 15
ʿAin Ḍakār C 2 21
ʿAin ed-Dūk (**Docus**) B 4 25
ʿAine, el- D 6 30
ʿAin el-ʿArūs B 6 30
ʿAin el-Beiḍā B 5 30
ʿAin el-Berdy D 4 18
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Ḳulʿat Ṣubeibeh E 5 16
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Kureinein, el- E 3 26
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Kuweh, el- E 3 15
Kuweikāt B 2 19
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Lahmas? (Khurbet el-Laḥm) D 1 28
Lahūn, el- C 5 7
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Larissa F 3 51
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Larsa F 3 2
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L'Assebeibe (Ḳalaʿat eṣ-Ṣubebo) C 5 57
Lāṭrōn C 5 24
Lawiyeh, el- F 2 20
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Leboda (Deir ʿAli) D 5 18
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Rijm es-Sami	E 4	26
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Rīmeh	B 4	18
Rimet el-Khalkhal	F 3	22
Rimmon (Rummāneh)	C 3	20
Rimmon, Rock (Rammūn)	E 4	24
Rochetaillée (Nahr el-Fālik)	B 2	23
Rodan I.	H 4	1
Rome	E 3	1
Rosetta (Bolbitine, Rashid)	B 1	7
Rosetta (Bolbitinic, Mouth of Nile)	B 1	7
Roshpinah (Jaʿūnah)	E 2	20
Rubb Thelāthin	D 5	16
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Rujib	E 2	23
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Rujm el-Baḥr	C 1	29
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Rumeideh	D 1	17
Rumeil, er-	E 2	29
Rumeileh	C 3	15
Rumeish	C 6	16
Rummān, er-	E 3	26
Rummāneh	D 3	15
Rummāneh (**Rimmon**)	C 3	20
Rummāneh	C 4	19
Rumrāma	B 5	21
Rumsheih	D 3	15
Rusas	G 4	22
Rusheif	C 6	16
Rushmia	A 3	19
Ruzanīyeh, er-	E 6	16
Saʿādeh, es-	D 5	18
Saʿadi, es-	B 4	27
Sa ar	D 3	2
Saba	L 8	1
Sabarim Samarita ?	C 6	57
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Sabkhet Bardawil (Sirbonis Lake)	H 1	8
Sabliyeh	C 3	15
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Saesta (Sidon)	C 5	57
Saetto (Sidon)	C 5	57
Safā	D 6	24
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Saff, es-	D 4	7
Ṣaffūri	B 3	21
Ṣāfīrīyeh	C 4	23
Safita (Chastel Blanc)	D 4	57
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Sagette, Seigneurie de	C 5	57
Sagista (Sidon)	C 5	57
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Sahel el-Waṭā	E 1	17
Sahel Judeideh	B 2	17
Sahel Mukhnah (**Michmethath, Asher**)	E 3	23
Saḥem ej-Jaulān (**Golan**)	C 3	21
Saḥem el-Kefarāt	B 3	21
Sahḥab, es-	E 4	26
Ṣaḥnāyā	D 4	18
Saḥr	E 6	18
Ṣaḥrā, eṣ-	C, D 3	17
Sahwet el-Ḳamḥ	F 4	22
Ṣaidā	B 5	19
Saidanaya (Denaba)	E 2	17
Ṣaida (**Sidon**)	C 3	15
Saīs Sai (Ṣā el-Ḥagar)	C 2	7
Sakha (? Kois)	C 1	7
Sakhni, es-	E 4	20
Sakia	C 3	23
Sākib	D 2	26
Sakiyeh	C 5	18
Sāl	C 4	21
Salahib	D 1	7
Salamis	I 4	1
Salamis I.	G 4	1
Salbūd, es-	F 4	26
Salcah (Salkhad)	H 5	22
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Ṣālḥāneh	B 6	16
Salḥeh	C 6	16
Salhīeh	F 2	7
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Salim (Sālim)	E 2	23
Salima	E 1	15
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Salt R. (Nahr Iskanderūneh)	A 5	19
Salt Sea (Bahr Lūṭ)	B 3	29
Salt, Valley of ? (es-Sabkha)	B 5	30
Samaga (es-Samik)	E 1	29
Samalūt	C 7	7
Samar	B 3	21
Samaria (Sebusṭieh)	E 2	23
Samaria	C, F 2	23
Sāmiḳ, es- (Samaga)	E 1	29
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Samme	F 3	22
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Samra	E 3	28
Samrah	E 3	20
Sān (Saʿne, **Zoan, Tanis**)	E 1	7
Sanā	L 8	1
Sanafir Island	K 8	8
Sanctus Andreas (Carpas)	B 3	57
Saʿne (Sān)	E 1	7
Sane, es-	B 3	27
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Saone (Ḳalaʿat Sahiun)	D 3	57
Saphet	C 6	57
Saphir ? (Suāfir esh-Sherkīyeh)	B 5	24
Sapirine Island (Jubal)	I 8	8
Saqqara, Pyramids of	D 4	7
Ṣarafend (**Sarepta, or Zarephath**)	B 4	16
Sardanaia	D 5	57
Sardinia	D 3	1
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Sarfa	C 3	30
Sarid, or **Sadid** (Tell Shahdud)	C 4	19
Ṣarīfa	C 5	16
Sarīḥ	C 4	21
Sārīs	D 5	24
Saron, R.	C 2	57
Sārōnā	D 3	20
Sarrūj	E 3	26
Sartabeh (Ḳurn Ṣurṭubeh)	B 3	25
Saʿsaʿ	C 5	18
Saʿsaʿ	D 1	20
Saʿsaʿ	C 6	16
Sauda	B 4	18
Savara (Suwārat el-Kebīreh)	F 6	18
Sawel el-Kararah	E 4	22
Sawieh, es-	E 3	23
S'baiṭa	K 2	8
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Scala Tyriorum (Rās en-Nāḳūra)	A 6	16
Scandalion (Iskanderūneh)	A 6	16
Scandarium (Iskanderūne)	C 5	57
Schweir	D 2	60
Scytale Island (Shadwan)	J 8	8
Scythopolis (Beisān)	E 5	20
Sebaste	C 6	57
Sebbeh (Masada)	B 4	30
Sebennytic Mouth of Nile	C 1	7
Sebennytos (Semennud)	D 2	7
Ṣebiya, eṣ-	B 4	21
Sebusṭieh (**Samaria**)	E 2	23
Sechu ? (Khurbet Suweiykeh)	E 4	24
Ṣēdā	E 4	22
Sefārin	D 2	23
Ṣeffūrieh (Sepphoris)	C 3	19
Sefīneh	E 4	16
Segor (or Palmer)	C 7	57
Sehwet el-Blāṭ	G 4	22
Sehwet el-Khuḍr	H 4	22
Seia (Siʿa)	G 3	22
Seidur	B 4	21
Seijar (Cæsarea)	D 3	57
Seijūr	C 2	20
Seil ʿAṭṭūn	C 2	29
Seil eḍ-Ḍabie	C 2	29
Seil el-Buksase	C 4	30
Seil el-Fawwār	C 4	30
Seil el-Ḥadīte	C 4	30
Seil el-Mōjib	E 3	29
Seil en-Nimr	C 3	29
Seil esh-Shḳeifāt	D 3	29
Seil esh-Shḳeiḳ	C 3	29
Seil es-Sadde	C 4	30
Seil Heidān	C 3	29
Seil Jerash	E 2	26
Seil Ṣḳāra	C 2	29
Seil ummu Urḳān	A 3	27
Seilūn (**Shiloh**)	E 3	23
Seʿir (Adum, Edom)	K 3	8
Seir, Mount	L 3 8; D 5	24
Seiyādeh	E 3	20
Sejed	C 5	24
Sekkā	E 4	18
Sela (Wādy Mūsā)	L 3	8
Selæma (Suleim)	G 3	22
Sela-Ham-Maḥlekoth (Wādy Malāḳi)	F 2	28
Selbīṭ (**Shaalabbin**)	C 4	24
Seleucia	L 5 1; L and M 4	51
Seleucia, Antioche	C 2	57
Seleucia, Arménie	A 2	57
Seleucia (Selūḳiyeh)	B 1	21
Selfīt	E 3	23
Selim	D 1	26
Selinus	L 4	51
Selmeh	B 3	23
Selūḳiyeh (**Seleucia**)	B 1	21
Selwād	E 4	23
Semā	E 4	22
Semakh	E 3	20
Semeirīyeh, es-	B 2	19
Semen, es-	D 4	28
Semennud (Tob-nutar, Sebennytos)	D 2	7
Semkaniyeh	D 2	15
Semlein	C 6	18
Semmaʿaiyeh	B 5	16
Semmū	B 4	21
Semūʿa, es- (**Eshtemoa**)	E 2	28
Semūnieh (Simonias)	C 3	19
Senjirli	K 4	1
Senūres	C 5	7
Sepharvaim	L 5	1
Sephorie	C 6	57
Sepphoris (Ṣeffūrieh)	C 3	19
Seraʿīn	C 1	17
Sesamos	I 3	1
Sex	B 4	1
Seylon	C 6	57
Shaalabbin (Selbīṭ)	C 4	24
Shaʿāra	D 6	18
Shab el-Ḥarīḳ	E 3	23
Shadwan (Scytale I.)	J 8	8
Shaʿfāṭ	E 5	24
Shafūnīyeh	E 3	17
Shaghur	D 1	29
Shahba (Philippopolis)	G 2	22
Shaḥīm	C 3	15
Shaḥmeh	B 5	24
Shaʿīb	C 2	19
Shaībeh	D 1	17
Shaʿit	E 4	16
Shajarat esh-Shbūl	C 4	21
Shaḳīf Arnun (Belfort, Beaufort)	C 5	57
Shaḳra	C 5	16
Shamarta sta.	B 3	19
Shaubek	C 8	57
Shamir (Khurbet Sōmerah)	D 2	28
Sharīʿat el-Menāḍireh (R. Yarmuk)	E 3	20
Sharon, Plain of	A 5 19; C 1	23
Sharuhen (Tell esh-Sherīʿah)	C 2	27
Shasu (or Shōs)	C 3	2
Shawashna	C 5	7
Sheba	E 4	18
Shebīn el-Kom	D 2	7
Shechem (Nāblus)	E 2	23
Shefā ʿAmr	B 3	19
Shefeiā	A 4	19
Sheikh Abreik	B 3	19
Sheikh Aḥsēn	B 2	21
Sheikh el-Balluṭa	C 3	23
Sheikh Ḥelu	A 5	19
Sheikh Ḥezḳin	B 1	25
Sheikh Jayel, esh-(**? Beth-Peor**)	D 1	29
Sheikh Miskīn	D 2	21
Sheikh Muʿannis	B 3	23
Sheikh Saʿad	D 2	21
Sheikh Shelmān el-Farsi	E 2	23
Shejarah, esh-	C 3	21
Shejera, esh-	D 3	29
Shejerah, esh-	D 3	20
Shejre	C 4	21
Shelif	C 3	15
Shemiseh	E 3	15
Shephelah	C 6	24
Sherafāt	E 5	24
Sherbīn	D 1	7
Sherḥabīl	E 5	20
Shibʿa	E 4	16
Shiḥān	D 3	26
Shihīn	B 6	16
Shihon (ʿAin Shaʿīn)	D 3	20
Shihur, R. ? (Nahr ez-Zerḳā)	A 4	19
Shikmonah ? (Tell es-Semak)	A 3	19
Ṣhile, eṣ-	D 3	29
Shiloh (Seilūn)	E 3	23
Shiltā	D 4	24
Shittim Valley (Ghōr es-Seisebān)	C 4	25
Shḳēḳ	D 2	29
Shḳera, esh-	D 6	30
Shocoh (Khurbet Shuweikeh)	C 5	24
Shōs	D 3	2
Shōs (or Shasu)	C 3	2
Shtōra, and sta.	F 2	15
Shual, Land of ?	A 3	25
Shubeiki Plain, esh-	F 4	30
Shubrakhit	C 1	7
Shūfeh	D 2	23
Shuggera	M 6	1
Shugr, esh-	D 3	57
Shuḥūr	C 5	16
Shuḳbah	D 4	23
Shuḳeiyif	B 2	21
Shuḳḳai (Saccæa)	H 2	22
Shuḳrāh	E 2	22
Shuḳrānīyeh, esh-	F 5	18
Shumaneh	D 3	15
Shumlān	D 2	15
Shunem (Sōlam)	D 4	20
Shur, Wilderness of	I 2	8
Shurek, esh-	E 4	22
Shuṭṭā (**Beth Shittah**)	D 4	20
Shuweifāt	D 2	15
Shuweikeh	D 1	23
Shuweiyā	E 4	16
Shweiḥi, esh-	A 2	27
Shweimi	F 3	29
Siʿa (Seia)	G 3	22
Ṣiʿaīr (**Zior**, properly Ṣiʿor)	D 6	24
Sibmah ? (Ṣūmia)	D 1	29
Sicily	E 4	1
Side	I 4	1
Sīdi Salem	C 1	7
Sidon (Ṣaidā)	C 3	15
Ṣiduna	C 3	2
Sīfīn	B 4	21
Sifleh, es-	D 5	24
Sijn, es-	F 3	22
Sijud	D 4	16
Silʿah	C 5	16
Sīlet edh-Dhahr	E 2	23
Sīly	C 4	19
Simbellawein	D 2	7
Sīmiā, es- (**? Eshean**)	E 2	28
Simirra	D 3	2
Simonias (Semūnieh)	C 3	19
Simsin	B 1	27
Sin (Tell Faramā)	G 1	8
Sin, Wilderness of ? (Plain of el-Kaa)	I 7	8
Sinai, Mt. (Jebel Mūsā)	J 6	8
Sinai, Peninsula of	I 6	8
Sinai, Wilderness of	I 6	8
Sindianeh	A 4	19
Sin Ibl	E 5	16
Sinjil	E 3	23
Sinnabris (Sinn en-Nabrah)	E 3	20
Sinope	K 3	1
Sinus Ælanites (Gulf of ʿAḳabah)	K 6	8
Sinus Heroopolites (Gulf of Suez)	G 6	8
Ṣīr	E 1	23
Sirah Well (ʿAin Ṣārah)	E 1	28
Sirbonis Lake (Sabkhet Bardawil)	G 1	8
Sireh, es-	E 5	16
Sīrīs	E 2	23
Sirpurla (Lagash)	F 3	2
Sisia	C 1	57
Siyārā	D 1	29
Skalona (Ascalon)	B 7	57
Sḳēḳ	E 5	16
Sḳūfīyeh	B 3	21
Smyrna	H 3	51
Soada (Suweideh)	G 3	22
Ṣōba	D 3 2; D 5	24
Ṣobak, es-	L 2	8
Socoh (Khurbet Shuweikeh)	E 2	28
Sogane (Sukhnīn)	C 2	19
Sokhar	G 5	22
Sōlam (**Shunem**)	C 4	20
Solyma (Suleim)	G 3	22
Sōm	B 4	21
Sorek (Khurbet Surīk)	C 5	24
Sorek, Valley of (Wady eṣ-Ṣurār)	B 5	24
Speos Artemidos (Benī Ḥasan)	C 8	7
St. Abraham, Baronnie de	C 7	57
St. Abraham (Hebron)	C 7	57
St. Gilles	C 6	57
St. George's Bay	D 1	15
St. George's (Lydde)	B 7	57
St. Georges de Shaman	C 5	57
St. Helen's Tower	B 4	16
St. Job	C 5	57
Suāfir es-Gharbīyeh	B 5	24
Suāfir esh-Shemālīyeh	B 5	24
Suāfir esh Sherkīyeh (**Saphir**)	B 5	24
Subari	D 2	2
Ṣubbārīn	B 4	19
Ṣubburah	C 3	17
Succoth (Tell Deir ʿAlla)	C 2	25
Sueimeh (**Beth-Jeshimoth**)	C 1	29
Sueiseh	C 2	21
Suez Canal	F	7
Suez (**? Baal Zephon**)	G 4	8
Suez, Gulf of (Sinus Heroopolites)	G 6	8
Sūf (**Mizpeh**)	E 2	26
Suffā	D 4	24
Ṣufṣāf	D 1	20
Sughbīn	E 3	15
Suhete (Suwete)	C 6	57
Suḥmātā	C 1	20
Suhmur	E 3	15
Sukhnīn (Sogane)	C 2	19
Sūḳ Wādy Baradā (**Abila**)	C 3	17
Suleim (Selæma, or Solyma)	G 3	22
Sulma Shel Ṣōr (Rās en-Naḳūra)	A 6	16
Sulṭān Yaḳūb	F 3	15
Sumād	F 5	22
Ṣumeid	G 2	22
Ṣumei	F 3	22
Sumer	F 3	2
Ṣūmīa (**Sibmah ?**)	D 1	29
Summāḳa	E 6	16
Summāḳiyāt, es-	F 5	22
Ṣummeil	B 5	24
Ṣummeil	B 3	23
Ṣunamein, eṣ- (Aere)	D 6	18
Ṣundela	C 4	20
Sunzūr	D 2	2
Ṣūr, es- (**Tyre**)	B 5	16
Ṣurafend	A 4 19; C 4	24
Ṣurʿah (**Zorah**)	C 5	24
Sūr Bāhir	E 5	24
Ṣūrdāh (**Zereda** or Ṣeredah)	E 4	24

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Surghāya and sta. C 2 17
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Tabsōr C 2 23
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Ṭaiyibeh, eṭ- D 5 16
Ṭaiyibeh, eṭ- D 2 23
Ṭaiyibeh, eṭ- C 4 18
Ṭaiyibeh, eṭ- D 4 20
Ṭaiyībeh, eṭ- E 1 28
Ṭaiyibeh, eṭ- B 4 21
Ṭaiyībeh, eṭ (**Ephraim, Ophrah**, Aphairema) E 4 24
Ṭaiyibet Lism D 3 21
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Ṭalʿat Heisah (**Ascent of Luhith**) D 1 29
Talkha D 1 7
Tamia C 5 7
Tamiathis (Damyāt) E 1 7
Ṭammūn B 2 25
Tamyras (Nahr ed-Dāmūr) C 2 15
Tʿanā (**Taanath Shiloh**) B 2 25
Tanis (Sān) E 1 7
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Tannoch C 6 57
Tʿannak (**Taanach**) C 4 19
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MEANING OF ARABIC WORDS ENTERING INTO THE COMPOSITION OF MANY PLACE-NAMES

ʿAin	spring, fountain.
Bāb	gate.
Baḥr	sea.
Beit (Hebrew, Beth)	house.
Beled	village, town.
Bīr	both well and cistern.
Birkeh, Birket	pond, pool, tank.
Burj	tower.
Deir	convent.
Derb	way.
Gebel (Jebel)	mountain.
Hajj	pilgrim.
Ḥosn	fortress.
Jebel	mountain.
Jezīreh	island, peninsula.
Jisr	bridge.
Ḳalat (Ḳul'ah)	castle.
Ḳaṣr	tower, castle.
Kefr (Kafr)	village.
Khān	inn.
Khashm and Khashām	a prominent mountain-ridge.
Khirbeh (Khurbeh, Khurbet)	ruin.
Ḳoz	an eminence.
Merj	meadow, apt to become a swamp.
Nahr	river.
Neby	prophet.
Rās	cape, headland.
Sahel	plain.
Seil	torrent.
Sheikh	chief, elder.
Tell	mound.
Wādy	properly the Italian *fiumana*; a watercourse dry in summer, but applied also to perennial springs and the valleys through which these pass.
Wely	a saint's tomb.

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